The New-York Times.

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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

It is commonly known that the General Government, for wise purposes, has given its aid and encouragement to the construction of one MAIN THROUGH LINE OF RAILROAD from the Pacific Ocean across the Territories to connect with the various Eastern Branches of the Pacific Railroad system, and which will form the GRAND TRUNK ROUTE to the Far West upon which the mighty trans-continental traffic will concentrate.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—who are carrying it forward with greater energy and persistence than was ever shown in any similar work in ancient or modern times—will build, equip, own and control the Western Half of this Through Line, the most productive, favored and valuable portion of the whole, and may justly be regarded as possessing the richest franchise ever granted on this continent.

The Act of Congress confers upon the Corporations, besides the right of way across the territories, a gift of 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile, contiguous to this line, and an appropriation from the National Credit of SIXTY MILLIONS IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, delivered as the work progresses; or half the estimated cost of the through line and Branches. These Subsidy Bonds the Companies may cancel in a course of years by the transportation-services of the Roads, and a small percentage of its net-earnings; they, therefore, constitute an element of great strength to the Corporations.

The Act further authorizes them to issue an equal amount of their own First Mortgage Bonds of corresponding denominations, *which shall be the first claim upon the whole railroad property, and to which the lien of the Government shall be subordinate*, as a means of more readily securing the remaining half of the capital for the construction; the equipment, &c., being provided out of the capital stock subscriptions and other sources.

The great CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is, therefore, in an important sense, a SEMI-NATIONAL WORK, aided and commended by the people, the Legislative power, and the Executive officers, though its management is *administered with all the care and forethought of the most eminent private corporations.* Being under the constant supervision of the Government—who, being the principal creditor, accepts a subordinate and contingent lien—with so large an amount of additional capital also invested in the property pledged, it is believed that no securities now offered in the market possess the same claims to confidence and market value except those of the Government.

Under these favoring auspices very gratifying progress has been made in extending the railroad track from both directions. Nearly 1,000 miles of the Main Line and converging Branches between the Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains have been built within three years. The Central Pacific Railroad has also steadily and successfully carried the Main-Stem Line from the steamboat navigation of the Pacific to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and into the Great Salt Lake basin east of the California line. Having overcome by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line, the probabilities of the through connection with the Eastern lines being effected in 1870 amount almost to certainty.

The prominent feature in the progress of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is the remarkably large and profitable Local Business which is developed upon the completed portion; more than justifying the estimates of its projectors—that the immense traffic between the ports of California and the Mining Regions of the Interior would sustain a first-class railroad line, even if the overland connection were not built. The net profit upon operating the link of less than one hundred miles, thus far reaches nearly two millions in gold; and this ratio will be doubled during the coming season, when the entire mountain transit is made by the locomotive. With every extension of the track, the business and profits of the completed part are increased; so that when the overland through traffic shall be centered upon the Central Road, the general prosperity of the Company will be without parallel, and its Securities appreciated correspondingly.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and submit to Investors the following, among other obvious considerations; and invite the comparison with the merits and excellencies of any class of Corporate securities:

I. These Bonds are based upon the most vital and valuable part of the Grand National Pacific Railroad, soon to become the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local settlement and business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed in aid of $3,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been in the highest degree prudent and frugal; and the whole surplus, after payment of expenses and interest, is devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company are even now less than a third the net earnings upon the road pledged.

X. Both *principal and interest are payable* IN GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value, and accrued interest from July 1 added, in currency.

There is an important advantage of about one per cent. upon the outlay in purchasing before Jan. 1, as the back interest is charged at six per cent. in CURRENCY, though repaid in full in GOLD. At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money-centres in Europe.

Orders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal well secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st., and of

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

TELEGRAMS.

The French Troops at Civita Vecchia to be Heavily Reinforced.

Santa Anna Proclaimed Dictator of Yucatan.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Steamship Raleigh.

FRANCE.

The Report Regarding the Intended Reinforcement of the French Troops in Italy Confirmed.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

A report that the French Expeditionary Corps remaining in Italy is to be reinforced is confirmed this morning by the *Patrie* newspaper, which states that the French Government has issued orders for the departure of 20,000 more troops for Civita Vecchia.

Death of an American Journalist.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Mr. EDWARD GOULD BUFFUM, an old American journalist, died here day before yesterday. Mr. BUFFUM had been connected with a number of American journals, chiefly on the Pacific coast, had written several books, and at the time of his death was the Paris correspondent of the New-York *Herald*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Non-Occurrence of the Expected Fenian Outbreak.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The expected rising of the Fenians yesterday did not occur, and the day was one of tranquility and good feeling. The extraordinary measures of caution taken by the Government to guard against lawlessness, were apparently unnecessary.

Approaching Departure of Minister Thornton for the United States.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, the newly appointed Minister of Great Britain to Washington, will sail in a few days for America, to enter upon the duties of his mission.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Yucatan—Santa Anna Proclaimed Dictator—Preparations for a Sturdy Resistance to the National Government—News from the Capital.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Virginia*, from Vera Cruz, which touched at Sisal on the 23d inst., brings important news from that quarter.

The revolution in Yucatan was assuming large proportions.

SANTA ANNA had been proclaimed Dictator by the revolutionists, and was expected hourly to arrive from Havana with men and a million of dollars.

The fort and town of Sisal were in the hands of the rebels, but the port was blockaded by two Mexican gunboats.

A number of officers who formerly served under the Empire had arrived at at Sisal from Matamoras.

On the 16th an engagement took place between the Mexican gunboats and the batteries on the shore.

The coast of Yucatan, in the vicinity of Sisal, was diligently watched to prevent the landing of troops coming from any foreign country to aid the rebellion.

When the *Virginia* left Vera Cruz on the 20th the Mexican steamer *Tobasco* was ready to sail for Sisal on the next day with an expedition to restore the authority of the Government at Sisal. She has on board 500 or 600 men and several pieces of artillery.

Dates from the City of Mexico are to the 19th instant.

There was very much misery throughout the Republic in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization caused by the protracted war for independence. A general call was made upon the Government to take effective measures to prevent the increasing brigandage to which many people were compelled to resort by hunger.

Peace had been reestablished at Tepic.

An official count of the vote for President was to be made in the capital on the 20th. The majority for JUAREZ is known to be very large.

Several prisoners confined in Perote had been liberated.

Many disturbances of public tranquility had taken place in different parts of the Republic.

Santa Anna at Havana.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec 26.

SANTA ANNA is in this city. Many EX-Imperialist officers have arrived here. They all seem to be very busily engaged.

CUBA.

Congratulatory Address to the Captain-General of Cuba—Reply of Gen. Lersundi.

The following dispatches have been transmitted by the Cuban Cable:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

To His Excellency Capt.-Gen. Lersundi, Havana, Cuba:

The International Ocean Telegraph Company congratulates itself on the accession to power in Cuba of so distinguished and enlightened a soldier and statesman as your Excellency, and I am requested by the directors of the Company to express their wishes for your health and success, and their assurance that nothing in the administration of the affairs of the Company shall be done to interrupt the perfect accord which has existed between the representatives of Her Catholic Majesty in the Island of Cuba and this Company.

(Signed) W. F. SMITH, President.

HAVANA, Dec. 24, 1867.

To Gen. W. F. Smith, New-York:

I have received, with great pleasure, the congratulations that your Excellency sent me, in the name of the directors of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and rejoice at the perfect accord which exists between the Company and the representatives of Her Catholic Majesty in the Antilles. I will try carefully to maintain this good understanding, carrying out thus the recommendations of the Spanish Government in behalf of the Company over which your Excellency so worthily presides.

The Captain-General,

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE LERSUNDI.

The War Steamer Penobscot.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 23.

The United States steamer *Penobscot*, Lieut.-Commander EASTMAN commanding, which has been refitting at the Washington Navy-yard, preparatory to her joining the South Atlantic Squadron, has been ordered by the Department to proceed to Norfolk and complete her arrangements, and passed up yesterday for that purpose. This was rendered necessary on account of the ice in the Potomac River, which is rapidly forming, and which would have soon closed her in. She will have every facility for repairs, getting supplies, coal, &c., &c., at Norfolk, and when ready to proceed can put to sea at any time, as ice in those waters is of very rare occurrence. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander THOMAS H. EASTMAN, Commanding; Lieut.-Commander Fred. J. Naille, Executive Officer; Acting Master, Thos. Nelson; Acting Ensign, H. F. Darton; Mates, Thomas Nickerson, G. H. Robinson, C. L. Felch and Wm. M. Hill; Assistant Paymaster, Chas. E. Boggs; Chief Engineer, George W. Melville; Acting Second Assistants, Albert C. Enyard and H. A. Boss; Acting Third Assistants, Chas. J. Morgan and Wm. McFaill. The *Penobscot* has recently been put in commission, and when her repairs are completed she will sail for the West Indies.

BURNING OF THE RALEIGH.

Additional Details of the Disaster—Nine Persons Known to Have Been Lost—Arrival of More of the Survivors at Charleston.

The steamship *Raleigh*, whose loss has has been previously announced, took fire about twenty miles off the coast of South Carolina, on Tuesday at noon, while making the passage from New-York to New-Orleans. There were on board at the time fifty-five persons all told. Of this number eighteen have arrived at Charleston, and four others are believed to have been saved. The following is a list of her passengers:

Cabin—Capt. Mills, of the Eighth Precinct Police, of this City; Dr. John Cass, United States surgeon; A. J. Halleck.

Steerage.—J. Parker, J. Short, F. C. Hakerstein, H. Romen, A. Garrizaro, A. Neuman, F. W. Moody, Mr. Morgan, C. F. Whitham, R. Adam and son, F. Maitral, J. Garrizaro and three children.

The *Raleigh* was 868 tons burden, two decks, schooner-rigged. She was 172 feet long, 35 in width, and 17 feet depth of hold. She was rated as 1*, and was owned by the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.

The Purser telegraphs that the fire broke out at 12 o'clock on the 24th, and in five minutes the steamer was wrapped in flames. Thirty-one of the fifty-five persons on board are reported saved thus far. The loss by the burning of the *Raleigh* is not known exactly, but it is estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000. The agents in this City have no account of the cargo, the Purser having taken all the papers with him. The vessel was worth about $175,000, and was partly insured. The friends of Capt. MILLS were much rejoiced this morning at receiving news of his safety. Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., agents of the Steamship Company, this morning received a second telegram from the Purser of the *Raleigh*, announcing the safety of a second boat containing thirteen persons. The names of the passengers and crew saved are not yet known.

Dispatches to the *Associated Press.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The steamer *Raleigh* took fire on the 24th inst., at noon.

The following persons are known to have been saved, and are now here:

Purser McManus and his wife; D. B. Rice, Chief Engineer; John Smith, seaman; Thomas Keating, baker; James Crowley, third cook; John McDonald, seaman; Margaret Murtha, stewardess; Capt. N. B. Mills, officer of the New-York Police; Chas. Whittson, passenger; C. W. Bartlett, Chief Officer; Gordon Young, Second Officer; Charles Smith, Quartermaster; Gibbney, messman; Thomas P. Brown, fireman; E. Roberts, G. Short and Francis Mehal, steerage passengers.

The following are probably saved:

C. P. Marshman, Jr., son of the Captain; Patrick Harrington, fireman; John Larkins, fireman; Eugene Ellis, Captain's boy. These persons escaped in a large boat, and are known to have others with them whose names are unknown, and it is believed that they picked up several persons who were floating on portions of the steamer.

The following persons were lost.

Henry Pelvin, chief steward; Thomas Colleny, third steward; James Penfield, waiter; Thomas Brannan, pantryman; Martin, a boy; William Welsh, a boy, of New-Orleans; Joshua Silvernail, cosspasser; D. Lovelle, fireman; Mrs. Bryant, passenger.

The fate of the remainder, including Capt. MARSHMAN, is up to this time unknown.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Thursday, Dec. 26—Evening.

The third boat of the steamship *Raleigh* reached Kiowah Inlet yesterday with thirteen more persons from the wreck. They reached Charleston to-day. Their names are: Dr. J. Cass, Lawrence Sweeny, James Brady, John Sloan and Angelo Garragan, passengers; Charles P. Marshman, Jr., Acting Quartermaster, and the following members of the crew: N. Boyd, Wm. Welsh, Eugene Ellis, James Penfield, Michael Larkin and Patrick Harragan. Thirty-one persons in all from the *Raleigh* have arrived here, and twenty-four are still missing, of whom ten were certainly drowned.

Hopes are entertained that Capt. MARSHMAN and those who remained with him on the steamer when the first boats left, have been rescued by some passing vessel. Tugs from Charleston were cruising yesterday at the scene of the disaster, but without success in finding any of the missing parties.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The Convention occupied to-day in considering reports of the Committee appointed to draft a Constitution. Both the majority and minority reports were taken up at the same time. The following, which was the second article of the minority report, was adopted as the first article of the Constitution by a vote of 57 to 17:

"All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Messrs. CRAWFORD, COLEY and LUDALING opposed its adoption, stating that it would bring ridicule upon the Convention and work to prejudice the State, inasmuch as if embodied in the Constitution no criminal could be punished by death or imprisonment.

The following was offered, but crowded out by the previous question.

"The citizens of this State owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to the allegiance due the State."

The Convention adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Letter of Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick Denouncing the Alabama Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 26.

The *Advertiser* of to-morrow will contain a letter from EX-Senator BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, clearly stating the evils to follow the ratification of the proposed Constitution. He regards it at war with the civilization of the age, and believes it will produce disorder and conflict of the races. He advocates a defeat of the Constitution and the adoption of one more in accordance with the genius of our institutions.

Marine Disasters—Reported Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Dec. 26.

The schooner *Palmerston*, of Nova Scotia, went ashore in Squirrel Harbor, Booth Bay, and took fire from the upsetting of a stove, and was destroyed. The mate and two men are reported as being lost.

The brig *Loyalist*, MUNDAY, from Havana for St. John, in ballast, went on a rock on the north end of Fisherman's Island, near Jonesport, on Tuesday night, the 24th inst., and was otherwise badly damaged. She was abandoned and probably will go to pieces. The crew, after remaining on the rocks all night, were taken off by boats from Jonesport.

Christmas in Tennessee—Fatal Shooting Affrays in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Policeman JOHN FENTON, while attempting to arrest three drunken men yesterday on Main-street, was shot and mortally wounded. A German lad named JOSEPH SCHELLER was killed by a stray shot. The assassins were all arrested and held for trial. A negro boy named BOSWELL was shot in the head and instantly killed by another boy, and some dozen persons, mostly negroes, were accidentally shot during the day by the promiscuous firing of pistols loaded with ball.

Reported Disturbances in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 25.

It is reported that a disturbance occurred at Greenville last night. A military detachment was sent there to restore order. No particulars of the affair have been received, but the latest accounts report all quiet. The Selma papers report disturbances at Demopolis and at Camden, to which point troops have been ordered.

Another Fenian Scare at Montreal—Troops Ready For Action.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Some uneasiness was occasioned here yesterday by reports which have been in circulation for some time past of a proposed Fenian uprising on Christmas day, and of a scheme to blow up the English Cathedral. Threatening letters were received by the Police authorities, and as a matter of precaution men were sent to guard the water-works, and troops kept in readiness to move when called upon. Nothing of an unusual character, however, occurred to disturb the festivities of the day.

A New-Haven Hospital Steward Stabbed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 26.

JOHN GOSS yesterday assaulted JOSEPH COTTON, Steward of the State Hospital, stabbing him five times. The arrival of the Police saved COTTON'S life. The wounds are not dangerous. The steward was attacked while in the discharge of his duties, and the assault was apparently premeditated.

Robbery of a Safe in Boston—Fire at Dorchester, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

On Saturday night the safe in Dr. CULLIS' house, on Bowdoin-street, was robbed of $3,000.

A fire at Dorchester last night partially destroyed a dwelling house. Loss about $10,000.

New-Hampshire Republican State Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Dec. 26.

The Republican State Central Committee met to-night at Phœnix Hall and organized by electing Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Chairman, BENJAMIN GERRISH, Jr., Secretary, and JOHN KIMBALL Treasurer.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 26.

JOHN A. DICKSON, a prominent and respected citizen, died at his residence in this city this afternoon. His funeral will take place on Sunday next.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thurday, Dec. 26.

A man named JOEL BROWN, while under the influence of liquor, was instantly killed by a train on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, at Anderson, last night.

Jefferson Davis at Havana.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The steamer *Cuba* arrived at this port to-day from Baltimore. She brings, among her passengers, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his wife, who are on their way to New-Orleans.

Opening of a Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was to-day opened to Nineveh and Harpersville, 120 miles from Albany.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Scotia*, which left Liverpool Dec. 14, and Queenstown Dec. 15, arrived at this port at midnight yesterday. Her advices are three days later than those received by the *Cimbria*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Winter—Parliament—Fenianism—Naturalization—Miss Kellogg—Scandal in High Life—Barbaric Ceremonies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.

The Winter has set in with a rueful severity. Parliament adjourned on Saturday to the usual period of meeting, the 15th of February, and its members have scattered to their Christmas visits or fireside. Well-to-do England now takes a month of jolly enjoyment, and all sorts of merry-making and good cheer. Down to the humblest classes above actual want, provision is made for one good dinner and a week of fun. Even the paupers in the workhouses are looking forward to the annual Christmas feast of roast beef and plum-pudding. Postmen, turncocks—all classes who serve the public—are anticipating their Christmas boxes. Noisy boys are coming home for the holidays. The theatres are preparing their pantomimes. So the Winter, dark and cold as it is, with a murky daylight for eight hours, is a merry time to all but the struggling poor who struggle in vain—who are in the condition of the genteel family found a few days ago in one of the suburbs of London, literally starving or starved to death; the furniture and clothing gone, the father dead of hunger on the floor, the wife and mother dying on the bed, the children perishing, the oldest girl crazy with hunger, and moaning: "It is the last bit of bread—save it for baby!" Such stories people read in their newspapers, as they sit down to tables loaded with dainties.

PARLIAMENT.

The short extra session of Parliament came to what a literary gentleman of the Elizabethan era called "a lame and impotent conclusion." The war with Abyssinia has been begun by the Crown, in the exercise of its rightful or wrongful prerogative, and discussion, being useless, had no heart or earnestness in it. It was a thin house, and the ablest members were absent or gagged. What could Mr. GLADSTONE, or the members of the opposition say, when they were responsible for the causes of the war? The letter of King THEODORE has been lost for two years, between the Foreign and India offices. Diplomatic agents, attended by none of the pomp that Orientals love, had received King THEODORE'S presents, lived on his bounty, and given him nothing. Mr. RASSAM had taken $15,000 of THEODORE, and made no gift in return. The presents sent to the coast were kept back until the prisoners should be liberated. The present Government is the heir of all the blunders of the past, with some of its own in addition. It is believed that a suitable embassy, at the cost of a few thousand pounds, might have settled the whole difficulty; but as war was decided upon, the less said the better. So Parliament voted the money in disgust, and left the Ministry to get out of the ugly business.

FENIANISM.

Fenianism is a far more serious trouble. The manifestations in Ireland are of a very uncomfortable character. The funeral procession in Cork on the 1st of December was followed by a much larger one in Dublin on the 8th. There were similar ones in Limerick and several other large towns in Ireland. As Earl DERBY had said in the Lords that such processions were not illegal, nothing was done by the Irish Government to prevent them; but the Irish loyal Protestants bitterly complain that while they are prosecuted for wearing orange, Catholics and Fenians are allowed to wear green. The law forbids party processions with party tunes and emblems. Now, the Dead March in Saul is not a party tune any way you can play it, and while oranges do not grow in Ireland, the trees and grass, to say nothing of certain of the people, are certainly green.

The procession of last Sunday in Dublin, in the cold, the rain and slush of a never too clean, though beautiful city, was a great and impressive ceremony. The *Times* correspondent estimates the number at 16,000—half the estimate of the local papers. If there were no more, this, for Dublin, was far beyond any of the political processions I have seen in London. Three hearses, each drawn by six horses, two with white plumes, bearing the names of ALLEN and O'BRIEN, and one with black plumes, with the name of LARKIN, were followed by several thousand women and children, and perhaps fifteen thousand men, large bodies of whom marched with military precision, and had evidently been drilled as Fenian soldiers. At their head were JOHN MARTIN, a convict of 1848, and A. M. SULLIVAN, the editor of the *Nation*. The O'DONOHUE sent a letter of sympathy. The procession formed near the Custom-house and moved before the house in Thomas-street in front of which ROBERT EMMET was hanged, and finally gathered in the cemetery of Glasnevon, where lie the ashes of O'CONNELL, CURRAN and other Irish patriots, and where, a few years ago, I saw a similar demonstration at the burial of MCMANUS. The whole procession was decorated with green. The women were, if possible, more demonstrative than the men. Eleven bands played funeral marches.

At the spot selected for the graves of the men executed at Manchester, if they are ever allowed to be taken to Ireland, JOHN MARTIN, now a feeble old man, made an address to those who could gather near enough to listen to him. His words were very earnest, bold and impressive, and every sentence called forth responsive exclamations from his excited and enthusiastic hearers. If his words were really, as I have no doubt they were, a free expression of the feeling of the great mass of the Irish people, what is to be done about it? England, as I have often said, can crush Ireland like an egg-shell in her hand; but a new element is being developed. The workingmen of England, the Reform Leagues, the Trades Unions are coming to sympathize with Ireland. They accept the doctrine of nationalities as taught in the leading journals of England, but they go a step further, and apply those doctrines to Ireland, "Why should one nation be subjected to another nation against its will?" they ask. They have accepted the doctrine of the Declaration of American Independence, as preached by Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, that "all Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," and they are satisfied that England has never had this consent to govern Ireland. I have sent you in recent letters the opinions of many of the leaders of the workingmen in London, and I have reason to know that they are also the sentiments of the great body of the more intelligent of the artisan classes in other parts of England. Justice to Ireland is a stronger cry in England to-day than justice to Poland, or any other suffering nationality. Public opinion, as you have seen, influences Parliament, as well as Congress. Even the public opinion of Ireland in these days of upsurging European Democracy may have some weight.

The English and Irish papers do not disguise the serious aspect of these demonstrations. They note the fact that a file of ten soldiers of a British regiment stationed in Dublin marched openly, in their uniforms, in the procession—that it was, from beginning to end, an open defiance of Government and gallows. Correspondents sneer at the appearance of a procession which they estimate at 16,000, but which the Dublin papers say contained 30,000, in the rain and mud; at the woful bedraggledness of 4,000 or 10,000 women; at the thousands of children of the Catholic schools; but what must have been the force of feeling which could bring such numbers of women and children into the mud and rain, and what must be the influence of such a demonstration on Young Ireland?

The procession at Limerick on the same day was fully as significant as that at Dublin, and proportionally more numerous. The parish priest took part in it, reciting the prayers for the dead, and the people separated with cheers for Ireland and Father QUAID.

At the meeting held on Saturday to make arrangements for the Limerick procession, the speeches were very defiant, and such as the Government can scarcely pass over. "It is not words," said one speaker, "but deeds that will show what men are; we have the spirit of revolution in our hearts. If Ireland met the Saxon on equal ground to-morrow, there is not a man in Limerick but would draw the sword and try conclusions with the hated enemy and oppressor of his country. The dead have not died in vain. The green, the immortal green, must survive the struggle with England's power; it will go down with our last breath, or triumph in our liberty." The cheering at these words was taken up by crowds in the street. "We ought to begin our march on Sunday," he said, "at that emblem of England's treachery to Ireland, the Treaty Stone, and, having spat on it, march on."

I have marked a communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette* tersely expressing the apprehensions of many people respecting the revolution, which French writers tell us is coming at last to England. The writer whom I wish to quote says:

"It is a lamentable fact that no estate of the realm any longer inspires respect and attachment. We have long ago settled that revolutions can only occur abroad. So Indian officers, twenty-four hours before they were shot by their Sepoys, knew perfectly well that their men would never mutiny. The hourly-approaching struggle between fustian jacket and broadcloth will, I believe, bring about a rude awakening. Again, I ask is there a statesman or a public body of any sort to whom you and I and order-loving citizens generally would rally in case of social upheaving? Long ago it was said that our state was anarchy pins the street constable. The latter, as you know, is getting knocked on the head every night, amid the vociferous approval of many."

The great want of this country, as I have once or twice remarked, is a Government. It will seem strange to Americans, but it is very true, that according to the well-known motto of a New-York journal, "That country is governed best which is governed least," England should be the best governed country in the world. The time may come when Englishmen, educated up to the plan of self-government, may need no other; but at present they need a great deal, and that of a better quality than they know where to look for.

THE CABMEN'S STRIKE.

The London cab-strike of one night's duration was quite sufficient to bring the Government to terms. The cabmen have been as successful as the costermongers. It is true that the costermongers, as a rule, only drive donkeys, which may be good practice for those who wish to influence governments, but they are a very numerous body. The cabmen had it in their power, however, to make their influence felt. London for one day, after 4 o'clock, was practically impassable for great numbers of persons. Travelers arriving by the evening trains could not get from the stations to their homes, or from one station to another. The meeting at Exeter Hall was so much more than full that the surplus overflowed into an out-door meeting in Trafalgar-square. A cab which ventured to pass this point after the prohibited hour was mobbed, upset, and horse and driver very badly treated. But the Exeter Hall meeting was a great success. Lord ELCHO gallantly went and made a speech to the cabmen and their friends, offering to introduce a deputation to the ministry, and promising that the Government would do the fair thing. So next day they went to see Mr. HARDY, who said his only difficulty was the upsetting of the cab. But he promised to take the lamp question out of the hands of the police, and do the best he could for them until the new act could be amended.

NATURALIZATION.

The *Times* has taken up the question of naturalization in earnest, and in an exhaustive article by "Historicus," and a leader, advocates a revision of the matter by a mixed commission. The law, as it stands, is absurd enough. The child of American parents, born in England, is a British subject, and might be tried for treason against the Queen. Not only that, but the born American is a British subject, by law, if his father or grandfather was one. The stamp is so indellible that it lasts three generations. In strict law, not only every naturalized Englishman or Irishman in America could have claimed exemption from conscription in the late war, but the children and grand-children of adopted citizens could have done so. It is surely time that such absurdities should be erased from the statute books, and there is no doubt that a commission to settle the matter can be readily arranged between the governments interested.

MISS KELLOGG.

The triumph of Miss KELLOGG at Her Majesty's theatre has come to an unexpected and disastrous close in the destruction of the theatre and the buildings clustered around it on Friday evening. Only four persons were in the theatre at the time the fire broke out, and they saved themselves with difficulty. What would have been the fate of an audience of 2,500? The house was built about 1790, and was from top to bottom like a tinder-box. Escape would have been utterly impossible, for in twenty minutes from the up-burst of the flames the whole interior was a roaring furnace. Of course, library, wardrobe, instruments, all perished. The organ cost $4,000. The scenery was magnificent. Miss KELLOGG was to have sung four nights more, and to-morrow night was to have been for her benefit. All the club houses clustered around this great opera house were well scorched, and cinders fell along Pall Mall as from the crater of a volcano. The shop that will be most missed was the paint shop next the theatre, kept by the successor of BOYDELL. A large stock of engravings and some fine pictures were burnt, but some of the most valuable were saved by being at the engravers, and the steel plates were secure in a safe. Poor Mr. MAPLESON loses $40,000, but the theatre will no doubt be rebuilt. Meantime he loses the coming season, and a host of singers, musicians, &c., lose their engagements.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

A case of some interest to Americans was brought before the Police Magistrate at Bow-street, yesterday. Sir EARDLEY GIDEON CULLING EARDLEY was committed for bigamy, in having married in New-York in 1859, Miss EMILY FLORENCE M'GEE, who is still living, and quite recently another lady at St. George's, Hanover-square. Mr. JAMES M'GEE, father of the rightful Lady EARDLEY, deposed that his daughter was married to the prisoner at Calvary Church, in the presence of Mr. W. GYBUS FIELD, Mr. CHARLES MOSELY and other witnesses. It was proved that in New-York such a marriage, or one in a private house, or even in the street, was legal, as it was in England in the time of GEORGE II. Sir EARDLEY, defended by eminent counsel, contended that the marriage was illegal, but the magistrate committed him without bail to take his trial. Here then, is another Yelverton case, and another caution to beware of titled foreigners, or to make sure that all the necessary formalities have been complied with. Sir EARDLEY seems to have imagined that he could repudiate his New-York marriage, because there was no ceremony before the British Consul; but I doubt if that plea will avail him. He had himself recognized the original Lady EARDLEY as his wife in articles giving her a separate maintenance.

BARBARIC CEREMONIES.

If English Ambassadors get imprisoned in Abyssinia, they have sometimes to undergo curious ceremonies at the Courts of other barbaric potentates. Col. FITCHE, Envoy of the Viceroy in India to the King of Burmah, had a magnificent reception by that potentate on the 11th of October, accompanied by the display of an imposing military force. At the outer stairs of the palace the Ambassador was made to take off his boots and walk through the muddy court in his stockings. Arrived in the royal presence he had to squat so as to hide his feet, and make a prostration, or perform *kow-tow*. It is true that Europeans are not required to fall flat on their faces, but the position is difficult, and the ceremony requires considerable practice. A correspondent says:

"Except to a juggler, the attitude is impossible. As it was known that Col. FITCHE had tried to avoid the degradation of thus adoring Burmese majesty in both the Burmese and English fashions, his final defeat has been much discussed in the bazaar, and has been a cause of triumph to the King and Court."

If diplomatic appointments are made for merit on the system of competitive examinations, gymnastics ought to enter largely into the course of preparation. After all, this ceremony, though more humiliating, according to our ideas, is scarcely more absurd than that required on presentation to her Britannic Majesty. You are not made to go barefoot, but you must take off your trousers up to the knees, wear a wig, get tripped up with a useless sword, and be dressed altogether as if you were going to play in an old comedy. That is *kow-tow*, translated into English. MONADNOCK.

FENIANISM.

Account of the Attempt to Blow Up the Clerkenwell House of Detention.

From the London Globe, Dec. 13.

This afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the neighborhood of the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was thrown into a state of great alarm in consequence of a terrific explosion taking place, and which for within a radius of half a mile terrified the inhabitants. All the windows were shattered into pieces, and the greatest confusion prevailed at the time. This diabolical outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated to effect the release of the Fenian leader, Col. BURKE, who is confined in Clerkenwell House of Detention. The cause of the explosion is now ascertained beyond a doubt. Before the catastrophe attention had been excited by the suspicious appearance of several Irish roughs, the types of the class which represent Fenianism, loitering in the outskirts of the prison. The detectives who have been engaged to watch the precincts of the prison since BURKE'S incarceration, and who for some hours to-day watched the movements of the suspicious parties, did not fail to acquaint the officers in charge of BURKE and the prison authorities of the occurrence. Soon after 3 o'clock one of the police officers went to the prison with a witness to identify BURKE, and on his attention being drawn to the suspicious aspect of affairs, though no danger was at that time apprehended, he at once dispatched an officer for a body of constables to resist any possible attempt to rescue the Fenian BURKE, as that was at once presumed to be the object in view. Before, however, the staff of constables had arrived the explosion took place, with effects even more disastrous, we fear, than above narrated. It is said that three persons were seen to pass up the lane carrying a barrel, the appearance of which, however, created no suspicion as to its contents. The men were seen to place the barrel down, apparently for to rest against the newly-built piece of wall, where an entrance had lately been used for the purpose of enlarging the prison. One of the men went away, leaving the other two in possession of the barrel. No one seems to have seen what took place for a few moments, when the very violent shock was felt.

The following details are authentic: About 4 P. M. two men and a woman brought a barrel on a truck and placed it against the wall of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, in Corporation-row; they then lit a fusee, and a tremendous explosion took place. The wall was driven in, leaving a gap sixty feet at the top, and narrowing to ten feet at the bottom. The men and the woman ran away, but were arrested. The house opposite was destroyed, and nearly thirty houses adjoining are more or less injured, whilst in the adjoining street an immense amount of glass is destroyed. Forty persons, including women and children are in hospital, three are dying. Firemen are working in the ruins, searching for bodies. A large body of police are in the prison yard, and a detachment of guards in the prison. The prison wall inclosed the yard where the prisoners take exercise. There is little doubt that the object was to liberate BURKE and CASEY; but to-day these men were taken for a walk in another inclosed space, consequently the attempt failed. The report was heard at a great distance, and the event has caused considerable excitement and great indignation at the reckless disregard of life and property. At 9 P. M. thousands of persons were attempting to get near the scene of the outrage. All the approaches are kept by Police armed with cutlasses. The force of the explosion was so great that masses of bricks were hurled 70 or 80 feet into the prison yard.

LONDON—Friday Night.

The prisoners in the House of Detention are allowed extra privileges. BURKE and CASEY had, in consequence, lately seen many visitors. These the police had watched, and they had discovered that a house in the neighborhood was a Fenian rendezvous. A woman visited BURKE and CASEY early this afternoon. On leaving she was followed by two men who had been lurking about the prison. These men were seen to roll a barrel now supposed to have been a barrel of gunpowder along Corporation Lane, which has houses of two and three stories on one side and the wall of the House of Detention on the other. They fired it against the prison wall, and one of them lighted a fuse, but the light went out. The other man then took from his pocket a box of lucifers. A match was struck, a fuse lighted, and both ran off, followed by detectives. One detective had not run far before he was blown down by the force of the explosion. The man he was following escaped. The other man and woman were captured, and a second man has since

POLITICS OF THE DAY—PRESIDENCY.

Necessity of Moral Revolution—The Results of the Revolution Destroying Slavery—Party of Reaction—Letter-Threatening Radicals—Presidency—Grant, Chase, Morton.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1867.

I have just been reading GOLDWIN SMITH'S *Three Statesmen*. Of course it is good, coming from a thinking, clear-headed Radical; but I could not help seeing what we see in all history, that the best and strongest men are warped by their interests and their prejudices into inconsistencies of ideas and utterances. He says that no greater calamity ever occurred in human progress than the "revolution which brought the liberal movement of the eighteenth century to a violent crisis in France." In the name of common sense, to what else could it come? In what possible way, except by a violent revolution, could corrupt and infidel France be prepared for reforms? France had in it a vast seething, corrupting, fermenting mass, which was utterly incapable of self reformation. Fortunately, it had inflammable material enough to blow up. If it had not, it must have been destroyed, as Sodom was. France was utterly incapable, till after the revolution, of any such "liberal movement," as GOLDWIN SMITH would have, and as is possible in England and America. We must not forget that it is bloody and violent revolutions which have made any "liberal movement" possible, and made republican government practicable. Suppose CHAS. STEWART and LOUIS XVI. had not been beheaded, the inviolability of sovereigns would have been preserved, and liberty made impossible. It is precisely by bringing sovereigns to the block and the autocracy to the sword, that democracy becomes successful. It is precisely because CHAS. STEWART and LOUIS XVI. were beheaded that the Republic of America exists, and liberal governments may hereafter exist in Europe.

In the same way with our revolution, which has just destroyed Slavery—suppose there had been no bloody violence and we had attempted to reform Slavery and put it within limits, how many generations would it take to make a reformation? How many ages of constitutional rights, patriotic compromises, Congressional resolutions, peace conventions, and conservatism generally, would it have taken to destroy Slavery? The thing was impossible. We just had the Dred Scott decision, and in twenty years New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, would have been overrun by the slaveholders and slaves, as Egypt was by lice and vermin. Nothing could bring such an iniquity to an end but a violent revolution. When, as in our case, a bloody revolution destroys the element—the usurpation which stood up against human rights—then these rights are possible, nay, they become necessary to the future stability of society.

This great truth seems not to be realized as it ought to be by some of our politicians. When the chains fell from the negro he became a citizen of these United States, fully endowed with every political right which belonged to any white man. He was not necessarily entitled to vote; and neither was any white man, till he got it. Society, as a whole, determines the right of suffrage for itself; but if you give the right to vote to an ignorant Irishman, who has been in this country only five years, I should be glad to know on what principle of reason, of expediency, or of moral justice, you exclude a native-born American negro? If, moreover, his vote is necessary, both to protect himself and the loyal people of the South, on what ground of political justice or expediency would you exclude him? Now, that is *precisely the point* in the politics of this country, and those who think with me don't wish to blink it, and don't mean to be deceived by others. I say this in all candor, and you may rely upon it. We care very little about men, and still less about offices; but we care a great deal about the great principle we have for years fought for—human rights—equal before the law and guaranteed by the law. Congress has enacted the Reconstruction Law, conferring the ballot on the negro, both for his defence and for the defence of the loyal white. Congress has said it will sustain that law to the word; and so says the whole Republican Party. If defeated, it will be at least four years before those laws can be repealed. They will stand, therefore, in spite of all assaults; for in four years, if not in one, the whole Southern case will be disposed of. What, then, can be hoped for from opposing these Acts of Reconstruction? But, whatever comes, those who expect the votes of the Republican Party must stand upon that ground. It is apparent, also, that in most of the Southern States the Act of Reconstruction will be successful. The attempt to array the whole body of whites against the negroes is a failure, and will be a greater failure in the end. The conventions and constitutions now making in the South will compare favorably with those at the North. The chances are that Alabama will have a better Constitution than New-York. Your convention is likely to realize the old line:

"Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus."

But on what ground is the negro, in a State where he makes the mass of working people, to be denied a share in the government which he sustains? I will tell you—from innate hatred of poor and ignorant people. Intelligent human nature is ashamed to confess this feeling, but it is a fact, and it applies to whites as well as blacks. If the party of "reaction" dare, it would take away the votes from the poor whites. Here is an extract from an actual letter addressed to me, advising me that there is a "reaction," and I must conform to it. I wish every reader of the NEW-YORK TIMES had a copy of it, because it shows the temper and principles of "reaction." Here is an extract:

"Presidents, Judges, Governors, Congressmen, will have to give their adhesion to the now dominant sentiment, that the intelligence of the country is to govern it, and not the bedlam howl of the swinish multitude, white or black. This policy we will carry out, if it takes the life of every Radical and negro in the United States."

There is a sample of Democratic Conservative reaction! This man has less prudence, but exactly the same principles, with the rest of the party of "reaction." The Reactionists are always the Bourbons, Carlists and Tories—the men whose leading idea is put down the "swinish multitude, white or black." But, thank God, the swinish multitude have something to say on the subject, and when voting comes, we shall be on hand.

This brings me to the Presidency, and to your great Cooper Institute meeting. Nothing in politics has amused us so much in a long time. ASTOR, STEWART & Co., who signed the call, were certainly not the "swinish multitude," but when they got to the Institute there seems to have been some of the latter there, and so the business was divided. According to the report of the NEW-YORK TIMES, the officers and resolutions seem to have belonged to ASTOR, STEWART & Co., but SICKLES' speech—and the cheering of it—to the swinish multitude. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and if GRANT is made a candidate he is to stand on the SICKLES' speech. There is to be no compromise of principle in this case. Ohio has many lacerated soldiers, of whom GRANT of Clermont County is one, and she is proud of them all, but at the present time her choice for statesmanship is SALMON P. CHASE. If any one tells you to the contrary he is mistaken. The first choice of Indiana is probably MORTON, and if he were in good health no man in the country is fitter for the place. But neither of these States will contend about men. They only want the principles and the measures, which the war made necessary to the safety of loyal people and the stability of the nation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MEXICO.

American Enterprise—New System of Decimal Coinage—Marriages by Priests Illegal—Crime—Revolution in Yucatan—Miscellaneous Intelligence from All Parts of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

The new and scarcely organized Government is already besieged by a host of applicants seeking privileges and grants for new enterprises. In the foremost rank, as usual, are Americans, who are ever ahead in the race for honor or wealth. The last project placed before the Government for its consideration, and for which it has granted the necessary privilege, is one for placing a line of steamers on the great Lake Chapala. This enterprise is being pushed forward by RICHARD L. JONES and DUNCAN CAMERON, two American gentlemen to whom Mexico is already indebted for other improvements of a similar nature. Lake Chapala is situated in the State of Jalisco, covering an area of 1,300 square miles; it is well adapted for steam navigation, bringing Guadalajara in direct communication with the Pacific, and surrounded by a rich and fertile country, which this enterprise is about to open to commerce. The Mexican Government, in favoring Americans and their enterprises, pursues a wise course, which can only be productive of immense benefit to the country.

Mr. AUGUSTIN BARRAGAN, in company with other wealthy and enterprising citizens, principally Americans, has formed a company with a view to rendering the river Pujol navigable for steamboats from Huasteca to Tampico. The Government has been petitioned for the exclusive right of navigation for twenty years, and has been offered very advantageous terms, the company paying into its coffers one-third of the nett earnings, besides an interest in the buildings to be erected at the points where the steamers are to touch. The products of the Huasteca region are immense, but thus far it has been impossible to make them available, owing to the great cost of transportation. This enterprise will furnish cheap and rapid means of conveyance, which, while it confers great benefits on the region itself, will, at the same time, increase the importance of Tampico as a commercial post.

NEW DECIMAL COINAGE.

A system of decimal coinage has been adopted, which is to be identical with that of the United States, with the sole exception of a new-fashioned gold three-dollar piece. The coins of the empire are to be withdrawn from circulation on or before the 15th of September, 1868, and assayers will, in ninety days from the date of publication of the decree proclaiming these facts, stamp all metals assayed by them in conformity with the new standard.

ILLEGALITY OF CLERICAL MARRIAGES.

A case has been submitted for decision to the Governor of Nueva Leon, in which a gentleman wished to contract a civil marriage with a lady, who some two years previous had been married by the church to another party, but had subsequently been separated from her husband, their marriage not being considered legal. The Governor decided that the law did not recognize the right of the church to perform the rites of matrimony, and that therefore the previous marriage was no impediment, being considered merely as a state of concubinage. If no other obstacle existed, he said he could proceed to marry the parties at once; and he added: "The Government is not unaware of the grave consequences which may result from this decision, but it gives it with a clear and tranquil conscience. The Roman Catholic clergy are the only responsible parties, as they obstinately persist in consummating these illegal unions in opposition to the existing laws, which they should be the first to obey and respect, in order to preserve the public morals, and avoid involving in difficulties and disgrace the innocent offspring of such illegal unions." This decision has created great excitement among persons not married by civil contract, and many are engaged in seeking a remedy for the evil threatening them.

HORRIBLE CRIMES.

A series of horrible crimes were committed last week at San Pedro Piedragorda by a monster in human shape who made his appearance at the bull-fights given at that place. It appears that this fellow managed at different times to entice three young girls of tender years, whom he met in the streets, to his apartments, where he first ravished and then murdered them, subsequently throwing the bodies into a deep well. He was arrested by a citizen whose suspicions had been aroused, and, at the time of his capture, was locked in his room in company of another young girl, who, but for timely interference, would have shared the fate of the others. When the mutilated bodies of his victims were drawn from the well, the populace became infuriated, and demanded that the culprit be given over to them for punishment. They surrounded the jail for the purpose of executing their purpose, but the authorities finally managed to disperse the mob. The culprit will be tried during the coming week, and there is no doubt that he will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. No punishment devised by man can be sufficiently severe for such a wretch.

REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN.

A revolution broke out at Merida on the night of the 10th and 11th instant. It was of a strictly military character, and commenced in the barracks of San Benito. A meeting of officers was called by Col. JUAN ORTOY, Capt. PABLO O. HORAN acting as Secretary. Resolutions were drawn up declaring that the tyranny of the Dictator, MANUEL CEPEDA PEREZA, was insupportable, he having disregarded individual rights and trampled upon their liberties without respecting the laws. They therefore declared that he was Governor no longer, and commanded that his powers should immediately be transferred, as also all those of all his subordinates who did not approve of the new order of things. Col. MARCELINO VILLAFANA was chosen Provisional Governor, and accorded full powers. On the 11th inst., the new Governor issued a proclamation explaining the cause and objects of the revolution, stating that their most sacred rights had been violated by PEREZA, Governor, and setting forth that their intentions were favorable to liberty, to law, and to public order. The following day JUAN PASTOR RIOS was appointed Minister of State Affairs. This movement merits general approbation. Want of funds to carry on the provisional government was seriously felt, however, and until affairs could be organized, a forced loan of $25,000 was levied, one one half being made payable at once, and the balance receivable within ten days. This loan will be repaid by the customs collected at Sisal, one quarter of all receipts being appropriated for the purpose. A Council of State had not yet been formed. The administration of justice had been intrusted to a supreme tribunal and to the District Judges. No provision had been made for the deposed Governor.

VERA CRUZ RAILROAD.

The Government has issued a decree restoring the privileges of this road, of which it had deprived it because of the Company having entered into arrangements and made contracts with the so-called Government of intervention. The new grant is for seventy-five years, and work upon the road is to be commenced immediately, Government being anxious that the line should be completed as soon as possible. A Commission has been appointed, composed of several influential men and engineers, who are to see that the work progresses; they are also to see to the construction of a road from the capital to Matamoras, the late war having demonstrated the necessity of railroad communication between these points. The idea is a good one, and if the Commission do their duty, there is no doubt of their efforts being crowned with success.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

H. B. M. steamer *Jason* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th instant with orders for the return to England of the entire English legation, including Mr. MIDDLETON and the Consul. The archives are also to be shipped by the *Jason*. This step has caused much uneasiness among the English residents of this city. The English Bank continues to transact business. The entire party were to embark on the 20th.

THE CABINET, CONGRESS, &C.

The cabinet remains unchanged, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. After the address of JUAREZ to Congress, and the reply thereto uttered by MONTES, the deputies proceeded to elect the different committees. No important business was transacted. Neither Mr. PLUMB nor any of the foreign ministers attended the opening of Congress. Gen. STURM and Mr. TIFT, who came here to collect heavy claims from the Juarez Government for arms and munitions of war sent to them from the United States during the war, have arranged their business satisfactorily.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Many complaints are made because of the manner in which the hospitals are conducted. On Sunday night a little boy, aged about ten years, was run over by a train of cars; one of his legs being broken, a physician was called, who pronounced the injuries very severe and ordered the lad to be removed to the Hospital of San Andres. He was refused admittance, and on being subsequently taken to the Hospital of San Pablo, twenty-four hours elapsed without anything being done for the sufferer. The father of the boy has complained to the authorities, who promise to put an end to such abuses.

American plows, drawn by horses, are being introduced on several plantations in the vicinity with considerable success. On one of these plantations an artesian well is being bored; it has already reached the depth of 270 feet.

Gen. CORONA, who had gone to Tonila to meet his family, has returned to Guadalajara.

The Minister of War has published a decree regulating the organization of the corps of artillery, and establishing four schools for special instruction in that branch of the service.

Col. PLATON SANCHEZ, who was assassinated lately at Lobos, was a member of the Court-martial which passed sentence of death on MAXIMILIAN.

VINCENTE RIVA PALACIO has been appointed President of the Society for the Education of Destitute Children.

There are two factions in Congress, one calling themselves Constitutionalists, who wage war on the Government; and the other, called by the Opposition the Ministerial Party, composed of the best men in the country, who seek only to promote the interests and future welfare of Mexico. Many skirmishes have already taken place between the two factions, and so far the victory has always been on the side of the Ministerial partisans.

RAFAEL MARTINEZ DE LA TORRE has written a letter to VICTOR HUGO in reply to the one written by him to JUAREZ, interceding in favor of MAXIMILIAN, and promises to furnish the Press with a copy thereof.

DON AGUSTINE ITURBIDE has denied ever having had anything to do with the late Imperial Government.

There is a rumor that JOSE LOPEZ URAGA has asked permission to return to, and that DON LONARDO MARQUEZ is to leave the Republic.

Father FISCHER, Confessor of MAXIMILIAN has been released from prison.

Gen. QUEROGA was assassinated by his own men.

The inundation at Humoxtlan, destroyed five towns and several ranches, the towns being situated between the States of Guerro and Cajaca.

On the 22d of November, thirty families, German and American, arrived at Matamoras in a convoy of ten immense wagons and six coaches. They are from Texas, and intend settling at Tuxpan. Among them are several intelligent farmers, who intend devoting themselves to the cultivation of cotton.

JOSE MARIA COVARRUBIAS, Bishop of Oajaca, is dead.

The Government has abolished the old system of collecting duties in the city, as well as the practice of having collectors stationed at the gates. In future, duties will be levied at the markets.

QUASIMODO.

WEST INDIES.

Revival of the Slave-Trade—Railroading in Cuba—Distinguished Arrivals—Particulars of the Assassination of Montes—St. Domingo News.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1867.

A small schooner was lately found abandoned by some wreckers from Key West. The circumstances connected with the discovery of the craft are such as to confirm the news received some time since by your correspondent, that one or more cargoes of negroes were expected from the African coast, and were to be run into this island. Many persons interested in the slave-trade, and known as such, have lately been making frequent trips to the interior, and everything seems to have been put in order for the reception of the blacks. The fact that cargo after cargo has left Africa can hardly be doubted, as the agent of a well-known fraternity of Cuban slavers, himself quite notorious, and known not only to the Spanish authorities but also to the different Consuls, after residing for some weeks in the suburbs of this town, from whence he has disappeared quite mysteriously. When seen on the streets immediately after his arrival, something was suspected, his presence being always prefatory to the landing of a cargo of slaves. The higher Spanish officials and some of the minor employes do not connive and are not always aware of the traffic done, and several small cargoes are reported to have arrived within the past six months without the fact reaching the knowledge of the authorities. It is more than probable, however, that some Capitanes de Partido have allowed the business to be transacted and their sense of rectitude to be appeased on receipt of a handsome gratification. The Summer season is more suitable for and less dangerous to the slavers than Winter, as cruisers of all nations shun the African and Cuban coasts from May until November, on account of the insalubrity of the climate. The merchant and coasting vessels, too, are usually idle, and so a number of casual observers who might give the men-of-war the alarm are out of the way. The rumor current about a month ago relative to the landing of a cargo of slaves near Batalano is neither contradicted nor proven true; some persons, however, visited a large estate in that neighborhood lately, affirming that they had seen young negroes there who could not speak a word of Spanish. But be this as it may, there is every indication that the slave traders are at work, certain unmistakable signs which precede the landing of negroes from Africa, have been noticed, and the nature and frequent recurrence of these signs is such that even the dullest have no longer any doubt as to the continuance of the traffic in human flesh.

RAILROADING IN CUBA.

Several attempts have been made to throw the trains on the Eastern Railroad off the track. On Thursday a boulder of immense size was discovered in time to enable the engineer to stop the locomotive. The road to which reference is made is bad enough without throwing any obstacles in the way of the trains, which frequently enough run off the track of their own accord. Cuban railroads, with only one or two exceptions, bear the name of railroads, while their utility and management are such as to deserve that of nuisances. The branch road from Cardenas to Altamisal, over which your correspondent once had the misfortune to travel, is the greatest institution for diversified jolts in the world. Its fine road-bed is only equaled by the swift running of the trains, that in which your correspondent was a passenger having made the whole distance of thirty miles in seven hours and a half. Some enterprising, go-ahead genius intends to substitute a bull-team for the engine, so as to make better time and spare the passengers the sorrowful wheezing of a consumptive thing which a man with a red shirt and blackened face called a locomotive. Perhaps it was one, as the man appeared to be telling the truth, but, if so, I had never seen any before, although there was a certain resemblance between it and the machine that sweeps Broadway, for which I took it at first sight. On my return I preferred to walk a few miles, taking a volante afterward, and reaching Cardenas four hours ahead of the train, having started at the same time.

THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

Gen. LERSUNDI will arrive this afternoon, the vessel on which he comes as a passenger having passed the Maternilla lighthouse yesterday morning. Several triumphal arches have been erected, the usual Christmas celebration coming quite *apropos* to enable citizens to merge the holiday rejoicings into the festivities incidental to Gen. LERSUNDI'S arrival. If one-half what is expected from the new comer's administration is ever accomplished, a great deal will have been done toward improving the condition of the island.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

The usual number of distinguished and famous Winter sojourners from the United States have arrived. Gamblers, detectives, thieves, confidence men and ladies of the *demi monde* being very well represented thus far, although additions to their number are expected after the holidays. Our local celebrities in the same line of business are brightening up—the fine sugar crop promising them a rich harvest, while the fleecing of Americans is not expected to be profitable this season, as the cholera scare is likely to keep them away. Accounts of some very rich and racy adventures and mishaps of *Americanos* and *Americanas* are already in circulation, much to the delight of a certain class of news-mongers, who can see the mote in their neighbor's eye but not the beam in their own. Part of the Bischi Opera Troupe arrived yesterday from New-York, the members *di prima cartello* being expected by the English West India steamer from Southampton.

HAYTI.

The following are the particulars of the assassination of Gen. MONTES: Before SALNAVE marched to Cape Haytien, to put down the revolution, he sent positive orders to DELORME to have MONTES gotten out of the way before the President's arrival at his place of destination. MONTES was kept four days without food, and afterward a dose of poison was administered to him. The poison having no effect he was then chained, hand and foot, to the bed, and his jailors tried to strangle him. In the struggle that ensued he lost all his finger-nails. Finally, fearing the wrath of SALNAVE, and to put an end to the miserable prisoner, he was stabbed in different places and his skull split open. His body, without shirt or shoes, was then delivered to his friends, who carried the remains to the cemetery on two planks, and buried them without even placing them in a coffin. Subsequently, liquor was freely distributed, and when intoxicated, the populace was induced to cry, "The President of the 'cacos' is dead!" SALNAVE was expected at every moment, and preparations were made for his reception by the excited mob. The brother of MONTES was captured, chained and thrust into the dungeon still reeking with the blood of his unfortunate brother. Gen. MONTES being a native of St. Domingo, President CABRAL is naturally infuriated against his murderer, SALNAVE, and for this reason has declared war against him, and is marching toward the frontier with a force quite sufficient to annihilate SALNAVE. It also appears that CABRAL has had BAEZ shot, but as there are two brothers of that name, both of whom are enemies to CABRAL, it is not known which of the two has been executed.

BAEZ AND ST DOMINGO.

The efforts of BAEZ to raise troops for the invasion of St. Domingo have, thus far, proved failures, and his cause is losing ground every day even among his own partisans. The present Government is not in an enviable situation, the public wealth is diminishing, the treasury is exhausted, the currency is of little value, and the bonds of the Government are worthless. Commerce is prostrated and the crops are small. The country is constantly threatened on every side by ambitious politicians, and as a consequence, no foreigners care to invest capital, the ports of entry being badly managed, and offering the importers no security. In vain does the Secretary of State explain in his circular addressed to the consuls that the Bay of Samana is not sold; in vain does he solemnly protest against the news that has been promulgated to that effect, and declares that Samana not only will never be sold or transferred to any nation, but that no portion of the Republic shall ever be ceded. The proceedings of the secret session of May 31, lately published in the *Monitor*, amply prove that CABRAL had closed a contract with the United States to transfer Samana. Congress neither approved or sanctioned the act, neither has the contract been ratified, but this Congress, although it may delay action, has not the power to impede the labors of the Cabinet at Washington to bring to a conclusion the treaty legally obtained from President CABRAL. It is well known, too, that it is the policy of the Cabinet to gain mastery of the rights once acquired.

QUASIMODO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Tavern and Excise License Ordinance Adopted—Resignation of Alderman O'Brien.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN, Representative of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, and Sheriff elect, was received.

Mr. COMAN offered a resolution congratulating Mr. O'BRIEN on his election as Sheriff, and expressing regret at his separation from the Board.

The resolution was adopted, and the resignation was laid on the table.

Mr. LOEW called up the ordinance regulating the issue of Tavern and Excise Licenses, which reads as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Of Granting Tavern and Excise Licenses.

SECTION 1. The Mayor of the City of New-York is authorized and empowered to issue tavern and excise licenses.

SEC. 2. Said licenses shall be valid only when signed by the Mayor; they shall take effect on the day of the date thereof, and continue in force for one year thereafter.

SEC. 3. Every person obtaining such license shall pay a license fee to be fixed by the Mayor.

SEC. 4. The Mayor shall establish a bureau in his office, to be called the Bureau of Excise Licenses; the expense of said Bureau shall be paid by him out of the license fees collected there, and the surplus of such fees so collected shall be paid to the Chamberlain of the City, monthly, for account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the City debt.

SEC. 5. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell any wine, beer, lager beer, or other spirituous or malt liquors, in the City of New-York who shall not hold a license according to the provisions of this ordinance.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. No licenses shall hereafter be granted to minors or aliens to carry on the business of a tavern-keeper or liquor-store, or to keep a victualing house or ordinary in the City of New-York.

SEC. 2. Every person duly licensed within the City of New-York, according to the first title of this chapter, to keep a tavern, ordinary or victualing house to sell any wine, brandy, rum, gin, strong waters, beer, bitters, ale, or any other excitable or strong liquors, by retail or small measure, shall, within twenty days after being so licensed, place up in front of his, her or their house, shop, cellar, stand or store a sign, which sign shall contain his, her or their name or names, written or painted at full length, and shall be so placed as to be conspicuously seen from the street and to be easily read.

SEC. 3. Any person violating either or any of the provisions of the last preceding section, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of $10, and for every week such sign shall be neglected to be placed, a further sum of $5.

SEC. 4. No person to whom a license may have been granted according to the provisions of this law, shall suffer or permit any other person to carry on any business under the same, under the penalty of $50 for every such offence.

SEC. 5. If any person or persons in the City of New-York shall sell by retail, or deliver in pursuance of any such sale, any wine, ale, lager beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor, or shall consent to, allow, or permit any wine, ale, lager beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor, to be sold or delivered in his, her or their house, outhouse, garden or other premises whatsoever, without being licensed according to the provisions of this ordinance, he, she or they shall, in addition to being subject to indictment for misdemeanor, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $100 to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to be recovered by a civil action brought in one of the District Courts of said City, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

SEC. 6. The Mayor shall have power to vacate or revoke any license granted pursuant to this ordinance to any person upon satisfactory proof before him of the unfitness of such person to hold said license, after notice of hearing to such licensed person; such notice to specify the time and place of hearing, and to be served by leaving the same at the place named in the license of such person, with some person in charge thereof, at least three days before such hearing.

SEC. 7. All fines and penalties received or collected under or by virtue of this ordinance shall be, by the officer collecting the same, paid monthly to the Comptroller of said City, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The ordinance was adopted by a vote of 11 to 2—Messrs. WHITE and CUSHMAN voting in the negative.

A resolution to pave Sixty-first-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement, was called up by Mr. McGINNIS.

Mr. LOEW said that he should make a motion to amend this and all similar resolutions by directing the Croton Department to appoint a City Surveyor to look after the work.

Mr. McGINNIS said that the amendment, if adopted, would invalidate the resolution, as the Croton Board, having the right to appoint their own inspectors, would not submit to be dictated to by the Common Council.

Mr. LOEW said he should insist on his motion. The Croton Board were in the habit of appointing two or three inspectors on the smallest piece of work, and many of these inspectors had never seen a piece of pavement laid before in their lives.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fire-Escapes for Tenement Houses—Infectious Diseases—Vital Statistics.

The Board of Health met yesterday, Commissioner CRANE in the chair.

Mr. EATON, counsel, asked for authority to prosecute the owners of thirty-five tenement-houses in the City, who have neglected to provide fire-escapes as required by law, including the owner of the house recently burned in Second-avenue. The authority was granted.

A communication was presented by Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer of the Port, in answer to a note of inquiry recently transmitted to the Board by Hon. A. M. HANCOCK, U. S. Consul at Malaga, with reference to health-bills granted in foreign ports to vessels bound for New-York. Dr. SWINBURNE states that such bills are required for the information of the quarantine authorities, and complains that they are presented at Washington before they are received at New-York, instead of being placed in captains' hands for direct delivery.

Counsel for the Board then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board regards it of great importance to the protection of the public health at the port of New-York, and in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, that there should be more prompt and reliable information communicated to the Health Officer to and this Board as to the existence of infectious and contagious diseases in foreign ports, and that a copy of this resolution and of the communication of the Health Officer of this date to this Board be communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Senator MORGAN and Representative STEWART.

The following is Dr. HARRIS' weekly statement:

In the week that ended on Saturday last, (the fifty-first week of the year,) there were 450 deaths in New-York inclusive of twenty-six in the island institutions—while in Brooklyn there were 186, inclusive of eleven that occurred in county institutions and streets beyond the City limits. The increase in total mortality was an excess to be expected. The intensely cold weather of the preceding week (14 degrees below freezing-point, mean temperature,) induced results in the valetudinarian, the badly-fed and the badly-housed classes which have in the past week been revealed in the death-records. Pulmonary, phthisis, tabes or marasmus, pneumonia, "old age," respectively reached their climax for the year in last week's records. The brain diseases of infants, that kill by producing effusions, convulsions &c., show a sad list of young lives destroyed. The excess of these deaths may mostly be charged to the close, overheated, foul and burned atmosphere of the apartments in which young children are so generally compelled to endure worse perils than the cold. The amount of infant mortality of the first year was greater than in previous weeks, there being no less than 121 deaths of these nurslings in New-York (28.14 per cent. of the total) and 44 (23.65 per cent.) in Brooklyn. Zymotic diseases continued at a minimum, thereby indicating an absence of epidemic influences; yet the 37 deaths by measles and scarlatina in the two cities warn against any neglect of the sanitary care which the sick with these maladies require. The mean temperature in the week was 34¾° Farenheit. The snow fall in the two weeks was something more than a foot in depth in the City and it yielded 1.25 inches depth of water. The Coroners made returns, in some form, upon 47 deaths by violence, accident and other sudden causes. Fourteen of these were from the smothering conflagration in the Second-avenue tenement-house, and 5 others were from various other scalds and burns. These deaths are certified by the coroners as follows:

SECOND-AVENUE TENEMENT-HOUSE.

Dec. 17, Cornelius O'Mara, 42 years, suffocation.
Dec. 16, Mary O'Mara, 50 years, suffocation.
Dec. 16, Elizabeth O'Mara, 19 years, suffocation.
Dec. 16, Catharine O'Mara, 13 years, suffocation.
Dec. 16, Mary Jane O'Mara, 16 years, suffocation.
Dec. 17, Rosanna Murphy, 50 years, suffocation.
Dec. 16, Ellen Murphy, 18 years, suffocation.
Dec. 16, Mary Murphy, 14 years, suffocation.
Dec. 16, Thomas Murphy, 11 years, suffocation.

AT OTHER PLACES IN THE CITY.

Dec. 14, Joseph King, 1 month, accidental suffocation.
Dec. 14, Annie Casier, 2 years, burns, clothes taking fire from matches.
Dec. 18, John Sullivan, 28 years, scalds.
Dec. 19, Philip Donohue, 1 year, accidental burns.
Dec. 14, Pauline J. Jacquin, 3 years, scalds by hot water.

The horrors of such tragedies as these will plead for a vast population of worthy and industrious people, who, like the families in the burning tenements on Second-avenue, can have no election of domiciles secure from such murderous destruction. The public must not wait for other warnings of this kind that are sure to come from the hundreds of similar "man-traps" that are known and numbered in New-York. The Press might well repeat the words of Dr. FARR in his comments on the deaths by fire in English cities, and if possible make this the last of the tenant-house homicides; for the needed reform will not be brought about spontaneously. "Of incalculably greater importance is this subject," says Dr. FARR, "than the burning of widows in India or the drowning of witches in the Middle Ages, which have been abolished by an advancing civilization."

The Board adjourned until Thursday next.

BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

Statistics of the Past Year—Increase in Emigration—Finances—The Labor Exchange.

Wednesday, being Christmas day, the usual semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was not held. On that day Mr. CYRUS H. LOUTREL, Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, accompanied by Mr. CASSERLY, the General Agent, visited the island, and was present at the distribution of Christmas gifts to the 300 children there, in the charge of the Commission. Mr. WINSTON arrived shortly after the distribution commenced. The programme of the day, as given in detail in yesterday's TIMES, was most happy in its results, and reflects agreeably upon the thoughtful good-nature of the Committee, under whose auspices the affair was arranged and carried out.

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

The all but completed figures for 1867 are now before us, and reveal the gratifying fact that notwithstanding the depression in trade throughout the country, this year emigration has not only not fallen off but has increased. The number of alien emigrants who landed at New-York from the 1st of January until the 25th of December, last year, was 227,443; for the same period of this year, 358 days, 239,065, being an average of 640 per day, and showing a gross increase in emigration in 1867 of 11,622.

From these figures it may be readily inferred that the duties which attach to the Board are as arduous as they are responsible. They will also afford to those not familiar with the working of the great landing depot at Castle Garden, and its concomitant offices, some idea of the amount of labor done there. It must not be imagined, however, by these figures, that emigrants arrive in batches of six hundred or thereabouts daily, and that thus the labors of the place are fairly distributed over the days and weeks of the year. The tables of arrivals published from time to time will show how very different to this the state of things really is. As many as 3,000 have landed in a day during the months of the Spring and Fall, thus taxing to its uttermost the energy of each officer and employe.

Those figures in the closing statement of the year which reveal the financial position of the Board are no less gratifying than those which speak of its labors. On the 1st of January, 1867, (in addition to the reserve fund of $300,000) the balance in bank was $24,072 95, and the aggregate receipts from that date until yesterday were $572,647 09, making a grand total of $596,720 04. The disbursements during this period were $486,039 03, leaving a balance of $110,681 01 and the $300,000 reserve fund before named in the treasury of the Board.

Doubtless this cash balance will be much lessened before the new year is far advanced, as many important improvements are now going on upon Ward's Island, for which the bills have not yet reached the Commission. Several new buildings have been raised during the last Summer and Fall, and new wings added to the old ones. A number of the frame buildings on the island which were most unsightly objects, and which stood like dilapidated shanties around the fine new structure, the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, have been remodeled, topped with Mansard roofs, and repainted. Now they are somewhat in character with their more impressive neighbors, and it only wants the like attention paid to one or two other buildings to have all in keeping. It is a pity that the picturesque effect of the noble building above named should in any way be lessened by inharmonious surroundings.

Apart from this question of mere appearance there was a more important object gained by these recent changes—much more room was obtained, and that it was needed will be seen from the following figures. At this time in the year 1863 there were upon the island in charge of the Commissioners, emigrants and children of emigrants, 850 in all; in 1864, 965; in 1865, 1,156; in 1866, 1,191; in 1867, 2,200—almost twice as many this year as in any previous one at the same date, and this, too, at a time when the City is healthy. In addition to the depressed state of trade and consequent scarcity of employment, to which is owing, in the main, this increased population of the buildings on Ward's Island, had we an epidemic among us, it is difficult, notwithstanding all these well-timed improvements, to know what the Commissioners would do with the additional thousands who would make claims upon them for protection and medical treatment.

It is, however, pleasing to reflect that the revenue of the Commission is in keeping with the wants, present and prospective, of the emigrants, and that there are surplus funds to be used in further improvements, should it be deemed advisable to provide against any extraordinary emergency.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

The semi-monthly returns of the Labor Exchange are a most flattering exhibit of its success. The report of the half month preceding showed that the number of applications for employment was 1,447, and that of these 561 obtained employment, and this was considered a fair result. But the statement now before us shows us a fortnight's work still more fruitful of good. The applicants for work were, in all, 1,096, and of these 488 obtained employment. The entire number seeking help was 560. Thus it will be seen that 45 per cent. against 38, the percentage of the preceding half month, obtained employment, and that of the 560 employers who went to the Labor Exchange for help, but 72 failed to obtain it. This is a truly gratifying exhibit, and goes far to confirm the statement before made in the TIMES, that there is a necessity for a great Labor Exchange, of which the present one is but a suggestion or working model.

Reception at Wood's Gymnasium.

A large audience assembled at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, on Monday evening, to attend the first of the popular receptions given by the members of the Gymnasium every season. The following were among the principal feats performed: Aerial Flights, by the members—Messrs. Willis Van Tine, Cornelius Myers and E. B. Ketchum making the highest and best leaps Parallel Bars, by Messrs. Vincent Lecomte, J. M. Kennedy, Thomas Martin, H. P. O'Neil, Samuel Fales, Antonio Tejada, John Wood and Capt. W. E. Van Wyck—the latter doing the difficult Walking Beam and Lion Walk superbly; Single Trapeze, by Hugo P. O'Neil—which was most probably the finest performance of the kind ever witnessed in that place; Equestrian Flights, by all the thirty-five gymnasts—Messrs. W. B. French, Charles E. Waters and J. Wood excelling; Double Trapeze, by Messrs. A. Tejada and J. Wood; Ladders, by Messrs. C. Myers, V. Lecomte, W. Van Tine, J. M. Kennedy, T. Martin, C. W. Riley and Capt. Van Wyck, the latter letting himself down by one arm alternately, slowly and gracefully; Posturing, by Messrs. W. B. French, C. E. Waters, L. U. Shapter and C. W. Tracy, all being dressed tastefully, and performed a variety of fine tricks together; Single Bar, by Messrs. Claddie Connor, G. Goldie, Henry O'Neil, H. P. O'Neil, A. Tejada, T. Martin, J. M. Kennedy and Capt. Van Wyck, the two first being particularly fine, more especially G. Goldie's front and back giant swings; Indian Clubs, by Messrs. H. C. Benning, C. W. Riley and J. Wood, were good and graceful; Dumb Bells, by Mr. T. Martin and Capt. W. E. Van Wyck (Ninth Infantry,) the latter pushed up the 101 pound bell eight consecutive times very easily; Suspended Rings, by Messrs. H. P. O'Neil, V. Lecomte, T. Martin, W. Van Tine, W. E. Van Wyck and Claddie Connor, the last-named held a very fine one-arm horizontal; J. Wood performed the difficult feat of pulling himself up on the single ring three consecutive times with his right arm; Peg-pole was handsomely done by Mr. T. MARTIN and Capt. Van Wyck—the last named performed the difficult feat of letting himself down very slowly by one arm alternately. *L'Echelle Perilleuse*, by Messrs G. GOLDIE and H. O'Neil, was finely gone through with, showing daring, endurance, confidence and strength. Sommersaulting by the members—C. E. Waters, C. Myers, W. B. French, L. U. Shapter, T. Martin and A. Tejada, being most proficient. Magic Ladders by Messrs. W. Van Tine, J. M. Kennedy, C. Myers, V. Lecomte, Samuel Rogers and E. B. Ketchum, were very prettily done with the first-named gymnast in the centre. This concluded the exercises when the audience dispersed well satisfied with the efficiency, fine trim, rosy cheek, vigorous frame and muscular development that gymnastic exercise will produce. Charles W. Gould, J. Lawrence Hutton and W. H. Hollister, were the Reception Committee. The music was excellent and the performance, like the Tomb of Shakespeare as seen by A. Ward, a decided success.

The Recent Bank Messenger Robbery—Recovery of all the Checks.

Our readers will remember that on the 13th inst. the messenger of the Bank of the State of New-York was robbed of a satchel containing $3,683,435 61 in checks, and $86 in money. As the clerk turned the corner of Wall and William streets he was assaulted by an unknown man, near a Portland sleigh, who seized the satchel, jumped into the sleigh, and dragged the messenger through the streets a distance of over a block before the latter relinquished his hold. These checks had just been received at the Clearing House, and nearly all of them had been certified by the Bank, consequently they were of no use to the daring thieves. The detectives have been on the alert ever since the robbery in their endeavors to detect the operators in the affair, but they proved wholly unsuccessful. On Christmas morning, about 11 o'clock, as Mr. KENNEDY was sitting in his office at Police Headquarters, conversing with Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., and attending to the details of a complaint against one of the members of the Police force, who is accused of having arrested a citizen and taken him from this City to Troy without authority, a little boy came in and asked to see the Superintendent of Police. Mr. KENNEDY inquired what he wanted, when the boy stated that he had a parcel for the Superintendent, which he produced and laid on the table. As Mr. KENNEDY was busy for the moment he merely inquired who had sent the parcel, supposing that some friend had sent in a Christmas box, or had played a practical holiday joke. The boy said a strange gentleman at the Anson House, corner of Crosby and Spring streets, had given him the bundle, with directions to give it to Mr. KENNEDY. Contrary to his usual cautious custom, Mr. KENNEDY allowed the boy to depart before he had examined the paper parcel lying on his table, and it was not until his business was concluded, half an hour later, that an examination was made. It was then found to contain every one of the missing checks belonging to the Bank of the State of New-York, representing the sum of $3,683,435 61, as was ascertained yesterday morning from the Bank officials. The actual profit derived by the thieves was consequently only $86, scarcely enough to repay their outlay in preparation for the attempt. The messenger bringing the parcel to the Superintendent is no doubt perfectly innocent in the premises, though it is to be regretted that he was not detained, as he might have been useful in ferreting out the thieves. A search will be made for him.

An Improved Fuse.

Yesterday, the merits of an improved fuse, invented by Mr. EDWIN GOMEZ, for mining, blasting, and other purposes, were demonstrated on some rocks at the corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Second-avenue. A hole of the usual depth having been drilled in the rock, the fuse was inserted and five pounds of powder poured in. Everything being in readiness the fuse was ignited, and in a few seconds an explosion followed. The effect was not only to tear immense fragments from the main rock, but to open wide seams for several yards in different directions. The experiment was repeated a number of times with a like result. The explosion caused very little smoke, and only in one instance were pieces of rock thrown upward beyond a couple of feet. It is claimed for this fuse that flame passes through it at the rate of one mile in four seconds. This mode of igniting gunpowder fires all the grains at the same time, and produces a sufficient flash to penetrate and fill the spaces between the grains in every portion of the powder-chamber. Mr. GOMEZ is the inventor, also, of a sub-marine fuse which is very highly spoken of by military engineers and others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—MARY HALEY, of No. 140 Cherry-street, quarreled and fought with an unknown man in the street near her residence during Christmas night, when she received a severe cut on the wrist from a knife. She was taken home, but the assailant escaped....About the same hour, ROSANNA MCINTYRE and JAS. WAPPEMAN, both inmates of a shanty in Fifty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue, quarreled, when the woman seized a meat-cleaver and inflicted a severe wound with it on the man's head, necessitating his removal to the Hospital. ROSANNA was held for trial by Justice CONNOLLY....JOHN KANE and his wife BRIDGET had a drunken quarrel on Wednesday night at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, when KANE cut his wife's nose nearly off with a knife. He was arrested. ....MARY MCMAHON, of No. 281 Mulberry-street, quarreled with BRIDGET MUNGER, when the latter seized an iron kettle and dealt MARY a blow on the head. She was arrested and held for trial....LEONARD HAYS, of No. 2 James-street, caused the arrest of PATRICK DORAN, he having been hit on the head with a tumbler without provocation. Justice DOWLING held the prisoner to answer.

THE WEATHER.—The wintry blasts that blew in mid-December have been succeeded by the balmiest breezes. "If after every storm come such a calm"—the saying is somewhat musty—the lion and the lamb have had a millennial meeting in this variable month. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 56 degrees above zero at 3 P. M.; the sun shone brightly all day; the last of the snow was dissolved into a dew that made a fruitful river in every street; the skating-ponds were deserted; the ball was down, and the (game on the ice) was up. The proprietors of the Fifth-avenue water-lots that are so valuable when they are frozen over, were as blue as their own slippery pastures, across which in colder weather troupes of dear (and other skaters) are wont to graze. Broadway was "a sight to see," and a sea in itself. Those who walked waded, and those who rode navigated. At the close a golden sunset promised another warm and pleasant day.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. GRIFFIN.—Up to a late hour yesterday, the steamer *Bienville*, from New-Orleans, having the remains of Gen. GRIFFIN, who died of the yellow fever, while in Texas, had not been signaled. On the arrival of the vessel the colors on forts Columbus and Ward, will be lowered to half-mast, the batteries firing minute-guns as the vessel is passing up to her wharf. The remains will be escorted through the City, *en route* to Washington, by such United States officers as can be spared from duty at Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. Gen. GRIFFIN distinguished himself during the rebellion, and was in command of the Fifth Military District at the time of his death.

CITY AGENCIES FOR SELLING POSTAGE-STAMPS.—Postmaster KELLY, of this City, has succeeded in obtaining permission from the Post-office Department to sell postage-stamps and stamped envelopes to druggists, stationers and others in different parts of the City, at a small discount. This is done to save persons the necessity of going a great distance to the Post-office or sub-stations to buy stamps. Places will be selected at convenient points for the regular sale of stamps, which will be duly advertised. The persons thus selected will be paid a very small per centage, but they will not be allowed to sell stamps for less than Government rates. This will prove a great convenience to the public.

THE UNION CAVALRY.—Rev. EDWARD P. ROE, formerly a chaplain in the army, will lecture this evening at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Madison-square Church, on "The Romance of Cavalry Life." He will give a description of Gen. KILPATRICK'S raid to Richmond, and describe scenes in the camp, field and hospital. Mr. ROE was for some time connected with KILPATRICK'S command, and was afterward with the Fortress Monroe hospitals.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Officer COLE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested JAMES J. THOMAS, yesterday, in the Bowery, for running his truck into collision with that of JOHN F. HUNTER, of No. 226 Madison-street, and throwing him to the pavement. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, HERMAN SCHEELE, of No. 249 Henry-street, made a complaint, and the accused was remanded for examination.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—There was no meeting of the Revenue Board, neither were any seizures reported. A number of the officials are out of town enjoying the holiday season, and it is believed very little business of an important nature will be transacted till after the 1st of January.

MINOR ITEMS.—On Wednesday evening WM. BURDETT, of No. 71 Mott-street, was arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Police on a charge of intoxication. He was locked up in a cell at the Spring-street Station-house, and was yesterday morning found dead on the floor. The remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest was held....WM. BRUNDAGE, aged 45, was found by the Fourth Ward Police in the cigar-store No. 173 Chatham-street, in a stupid condition, evidently the effects of a narcotic. He was attended by a physician who failed to restore him, so he was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment....FRANCIS RANDOLPH, a sailor, fell overboard at Pier No. 11 East River, and was rescued by officers LLOYD and MULLANE, of the First Precinct.... SAMUEL BOWLES, of Chicago, and a temporary inmate of the Empire House, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, attempted to leave a Third-avenue car while in motion opposite the hotel, but fell to the pavement and fractured a leg....Yesterday morning JOHN T. RILEY, aged 6 years, fell from the roof of No. 123 Washington-street, and striking on the roof of a shed, fractured an arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Yesterday afternoon WILLIAM BOYCE, aged 11 years, residing at No. 806 Washington-street, was run over in front of his residence by car No. 10 of the Ninth-avenue line, sustaining slight injuries. The driver was held blameless.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THIEVES.—JOHN YOUNG and JOHN NOLAN were sentenced at the prosecution of Roundsman RIGGS, by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, to six months' imprisonment, for stealing a coat and two pairs of gloves from the hall of FRANK F. WARING'S residence, No. 68 Willow-street. Four men, JOHN MURPHY, JAMES THOMAS, JOHN GANSON and JOHN FEELY were prosecuted by the same officer and Detective FROST, for having attempted to steal an overcoat, and were sentenced by Justice BUCKLEY to four months' imprisonment each. While being carried to jail, one of the prisoners broke loose, but was captured after a long run.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. DURYEA.—Last evening Rev. Dr. J. T. DURYEA was installed Pastor of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, located corner of Classon-avenue and Monroe-street. The church is a young organization but is growing rapidly, and promises to become under its Pastor a large and flourishing church. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, the charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. T. L. CUYLER, and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. C. S. ROBINSON. The music was furnished by the choir of the First Presbyterian, and the exercises throughout were very interesting.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.—Capt. E. R. KINNEY, of Chillicothe, Ohio, accused JOHN BUTTS of having stolen his watch in a liquor saloon, where he had been invited to go for a drink. BUTTS was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday and held for examination.

POCKET-PICKING.—Mrs. HUNT, No. 21 President-street, went to a Christmas festival Wednesday night, and when coming out had her pocket picked of $60 in money and a check for $100, drawn by WOLCOTT & SOUTHBY.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—Revenue Inspectors COCHEU and DOTY yesterday morning seized an illicit distillery in the cellar of a dwelling-house, corner of Hicks and Nelson streets, South Brooklyn. The still was in full operation.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Rev. Dr. T. E. SEWALL, of the Pacific-street M. E. Church, was presented with a handsome Bible by his parishoners on Christmas. In the Bible were $1,000.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

Christmas Eve and Christmas Day seemed to have overcome the honesty of an unusual number of persons in the Second District, as the calendar yesterday presented a large number of petty and grand larceny cases. Among the more important cases was

A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.

ADAM REITZ, GUSTAVE MEITER and GEORGE SCHOETEL were sitting Christmas Eve around a table, in a lager-beer saloon, enjoying the occasion in the Teutonic manner, when REITZ was called away to attend a customer. He left the other two men in the room, and upon the table at which they were sitting his pocket-book, containing $38. Upon his return, he found the pocket-book gone, and although MEITER and SCHOETEL denied having seen it, on account of the fact that no one else had been in the room during his absence, he caused their arrest. Both prisoners were committed to await trial at the General Sessions.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

During the afternoon of Christmas Day, THOMAS HEFFERSON, residing at No. 29 East Fortieth street, lay down on a lounge in his apartment after dinner and fell asleep. While he slumbered, JANE REED, a domestic in the house, entered and, as is alleged, abstracted from his pocket a wallet containing $38. Having been seen to commit the act by a boy employed in the house, she was sent to the General Sessions for trial, despite her protestations of innocence.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

BRIDGET ROBINSON, residing at No. 413 West-street, states that Christmas night, about 9 o'clock, after she had retired to bed, THOMAS MCFADDEN forced himself into her apartment through the window, and seizing her about the body, dealt her several powerful blows in the face, and having rendered her helpless, abstracted from her bosom a roll of notes containing $48. Dressing herself, she sought the aid of the Police, and an officer of the Ninth Precinct, to whom she told her story, arrested MCFADDEN in a liquor-store in the neighborhood. The woman positively identified the prisoner as the man who had assaulted and robbed her, and he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

LIQUOR AND LARCENY.

JAMES HOUGHTON, residing at No. 122 West Fourth-street, charged CELIA BROWN, a young colored woman, with having entered his house Christmas day, and robbed him of three coats and a pair of pants, all valued at $100. When arrested by Officer DAHLGREN of the Fifteenth Precinct, the coats were found in her possession, and while admitting her guilt, she pleaded drunkenness as a palliative, saying that she was so far under the influence of liquor that she did not know what she was doing. She was sent to the General Sessions for trial.

FRACAS IN A SALOON.

JACOB SNYDER keeps a saloon in the Twentieth Ward, which was visited on Christmas by ALBERT FRY, LEOPOLD FRY, and EDWARD YAGER, and too much liquor being the provoking cause, a fracas ensued between them and SNYDER, during which the latter was badly cut about the head with a beer glass. His three assailants were arrested by Officer BOEHMS of the Twentieth Precinct, and were committed to await the result of the injuries, SNYDER being unable in consequence of his wounds, to appear against them.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

DEADLY ASSAULT.

Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, a quarrel arose in the apartments of JAMES WARBURTON, in Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-first-street, between himself and wife, on the one side, and an aged woman named ROSANNA MCINTYRE on the other. Words were soon succeeded by blows, when the woman, MCINTYRE, seizing a large iron cleaver, dealt WARBURTON a heavy blow on the head, and instantly afterward struck Mrs. WARBURTON on the shoulder with the same weapon. The cries of the parties had attracted Officer WHITE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who arrived at this juncture and took Mrs. MCINTYRE into custody. Mrs. WARBURTON'S hurt was found not to be serious, but WARBURTON'S wound was thought to be dangerous, and he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Mrs. MCINTYRE was committed to await the result of the injuries.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to 30th inst.

CIRCUIT—PARTS I AND II.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
943—Benoist et al. vs. Wiley.	4979—Snears et al. vs. Bates et al.
1557—De Leya vs. Pierce et al.	5009—Cunningham vs. Renus.
2995—Lewis et al. vs. Alexander et al.	5012—Brown et al. vs. Rider et al.
3394—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.	5042—Bates vs. Beiree.
3812—Robinson vs. White.	5045—Meyer vs. Lyman.
3917—World Co. vs. Poppe, imp.	5085—Ham et al. vs. Corwin et al.
4021—Spencer vs. Rogers.	5091—Vogt vs. Harmts.
4355—Powers vs. Schildknecht.	5120—Holmes vs. Preston.
4442—Ogden vs. Murphy et al.	5184—Eighth National Bank of New-York vs. Goldsmith.
4450—Beyer et al vs. Develin et al.	5198—Brewer et al. vs. Baum.
4460—Gardner vs. Bayley.	5203—Glutz vs. Dardonville et al.
4489—National Park Bank vs. Rice, imp.	5219—Olivitt et al. vs. Reed.
4492—Kessel vs. Alverto et al.	5223—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Tilman, &c.
4496—Seaman et al. vs. Latham.	5252—Brown vs. Cassidy.
4537—Colgate et al. vs. Hanson et al.	5261—Rau vs. Donau.
4571—McNurtry et al. vs. Ronsom, imp.	5262—Marsh et al. vs. Hewett.
4613—Tonishorn vs. Lillie.	5276—Hausmann vs. Jackson et al.
4711—Self vs. O'Neil.	5284—Milnor vs. Knox.
4889—Byrne vs. Gilbert et al.	5286—Lyons vs. Conen.
4923—N. Y. Co. Bank of N. Y. vs. Wilson.	5297—Gallar vs. Gregan.
4934—Hallgarten vs. Gibson, imp.	5342—Washington vs. La Baron.
4954—Ely, Receiver, &c., vs. Hewit.	4191—Thomson et al. vs. Mulvany.
	2496—Reid et al. vs. Stewart.
	3561—Arthur vs. Bianean et al.
	4274—Wooster, &c. vs. Myrick et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
169—Cornell vs. Cornell.	163—Broome vs. Stoughton.
59—Wilson vs. Wright.	168—Phipps vs. Piace.
75—Smith & Rand et al. vs. Bracken.	172—Market National Bank vs. Cushman.
106—Rogers et al. vs. Moore.	173—Schlesinger et al. vs. Croft, &c.
107—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.	177—Lee vs. Smith.
114—Shields vs. Hardisty.	183—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
116—Goss vs. Goss.	196—Oppenheim vs. Schmidt.
142—Cunningham et al. vs. Bunting et al.	

Call 260—Pultz vs. Benjamin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

In session. Trial terms adjourned for the Term.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TREATIES—THEIR CONSTRUCTION—IT IS THE PROVINCE OF THE JUDICIARY—CONGRESS MAY INTERFERE WHERE POLITICAL QUESTIONS ARE INVOLVED.

Samuel Wilson vs. Thomas Wall and Wife.—This action is brought to determine certain questions under the treaty with the Choctaw Nation of Indians made in September, 1830.

By the third article of the treaty, the Choctaws ceded to the United States the entire country it owns and possesses east of the Mississippi River; and by the fourteenth article, each Choctaw head of a family, being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the United States, shall be permitted to do so by signifying his intention to the agent within six months of the ratification of the treaty, and such person is thereupon entitled to a reservation of one section of 640 acres of land, and in like manner is entitled to one-half that quantity for each unmarried child living with him or her over ten years of age, and a quarter section to any such child as may be under ten years of age—all to adjoin the location of the parent. A grant was to issue in case such parties remained on the lands for five years after the

ratification of the treaty, intending to become citizens of the United States.

William Hall, who was a Choctaw head of a family, in December, 1834, entered into an agreement of sale with Wilson, of lands located by him, binding himself to make good the title as soon as he obtained it from the Government. Subsequently, in 1836, Hall executed a deed for the land, with warranty of title, and received $750 as consideration. Wilson then took possession, which he has maintained until now. In June, 1841, a patent was issued, declaring Hall to be entitled, out of the lands ceded, to three sections and a half, and designates it as the land which "has been located in favor of William Hall, as his reserve." It then grants unto Hall and his heirs the lands specified.

There having been complaints that all the heads of families had not received their reservations, Congress in March, 1837, appointed by an act, Commissioners to ascertain the names of the parties, and of the unnamed children under ten years of age. In August, 1842, the names of the parties and their children having been reported by the Commissioners, an act was passed directing the President to issue patents to such heads of families, and to the children, if living, and if dead, to their heirs.

The petition is filed by the children of Hall, who aver that by the death of their father so much of the land as belonged to him under the treaty has descended to them as heirs-at-law, and that the remainder of the lands belong to them by virtue of the treaty. The question, therefore, is, whether under the treaty the children were entitled to a grant, or whether all went to the parent. The Court below (the Supreme Court of Alabama) held that the children were entitled to grants for the portions allotted by the treaty, and gave judgment for the petitioners. This Court now reversed that judgment, holding that a proper construction of the treaty gives the entire lands to the parent, or the head of the family, and that so far as the act of Congress in question authorized patents to issue to children, it is void. The Court say that it is not the province of Congress to settle rights under treaties, except so far as they are purely political. It is the business of the judiciary to place constructions upon treaties, and peculiarly so.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

MOTION TO RESTRAIN PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND ISSUING PREFERRED STOCK.

The Northern Railroad Company vs. the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.—This was a motion made on behalf of the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendants from paying dividends upon its common stock, and from issuing preferred stock. The action was brought for the purpose of setting aside all transactions in which the defendant's incorporation was founded, and the plaintiffs claim to be equitably entitled to the track, rolling-stock, &c., now held by the defendants.

Mr. Pierrepont, for the plaintiffs, argued that the dividends in question were part of the very fund in controversy, and ought not to be paid out to the prejudice of the plaintiffs pending the litigation.

Messrs. Evarts and Dudley Field, for the defendants, argued that the plaintiffs' papers did not show any plausible ground for the claim; that the Court should not interfere before judgment with the regular business of the defendants, and that the defendants' stockholders, having taken their stock in exchange for bonds of unquestionable validity, binding the plaintiff, if its claim should be proved, the amount now to be paid to them by way of dividend would not equal the amount which would be due as interest upon their bonds.

Mr. Pierrepont replied. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Messrs. Stanley and Langdell and Mr. Pierrepont for the motion; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, William G. Brown and Dudley Field opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 26.

Before Judge Jones.

THE DE POL-SOHLKE CASE.

De Pol et al. vs. Sohlke et al.—The defendant in this case having been permitted by the decision of the Court to renew her motion for a dissolution of the injunction obtained by plaintiff, on furnishing proof that De Pol had not paid her salary according to agreement, the motion to dissolve came on to be heard this morning, but by consent of counsel the argument was postponed till Monday next, the defendant being permitted meanwhile to continue her nightly appearance at Niblo's.

H. H. Morange for plaintiffs; A. Oakey Hall for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Dec. 26.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

MONEY DEPOSITED IN LIEU OF BAIL—WHEN IT WILL BE REFUNDED.

Hermann vs. Aaronson.—The defendant in this action having been arrested, deposited at the time the sum of $2,500 with the Sheriff in lieu of bail. The defendant, on Friday last, made a motion to substitute bail for the deposit, and have the latter refunded. The plaintiff opposed the motion for various reasons—first, that the deposit had been attached; second, that no notice of justification of bail had been given; and lastly, that an order of judgment in favor of plaintiff in the action had been made, and that although the judgment was not entered, the same being stayed, still this was a judgment of the Court, and the motion could not be made. After argument, the Court took the papers, and this morning rendered the following opinion:

VAN VORST, J.—I am satisfied that this motion cannot be granted. Section 199 of the Code provides that if money be deposited as provided in the last two sections, (197 and 198,) bail may be given and justified upon notice, as prescribed in Section 193. Any time before judgment, and thereupon, the Judge before whom the justification is had, shall direct, in the order of allowance, that the money deposited be refunded by the Sheriff to the defendant. No application for the refunding of the money can be made until bail has actually justified, and upon notice of not less than five nor more than ten days. It does not appear ever that any notice of justification has been served on the other side. The right to substitute a bond with sureties in the place of the money deposited does not depend upon the form of the consent. It is given by the express provision of the Code. The party should give bail to the Sheriff just as he would in the first instance. If no deposit has been made, he should prepare his undertaking, and have the same executed by sufficient sureties. The other side should have an opportunity to except to their sufficiency, and the plaintiff has ten days in which to accept. And after the justification of the sureties the application for the deposit may be made. In addition to this, there is no provision of law authorizing the money, even after justification, to be paid to any person other than the defendant himself. The application in this case is, that the money be refunded not to the defendant, but to J. Aaronson, who, it is claimed by defendant's counsel, deposited the money with the Sheriff, to procure the defendant's discharge from arrest. This the Court is not authorized to do. In Slater vs. Wennie & Abbott, 191, it was held that the money, by being deposited, became the property of the defendant, and was liable to be attached as his. There is good reason for such opinion, as the money was substituted for the person of the defendant under arrest. But whether this law be correct or not, the case before me does not show a state of facts which would at present authorize the refunding of the money to any one. The other objections raised by plaintiff that the motion is too late, on the ground that judgment has been already ordered in this action for the plaintiff's claim, although the roll is not yet filed and the moneys have been attached, are not necessary to be passed upon in the view I have taken of this case. Motion denied.

Frederick Smyth, counsel for motion; A. Blumenstiel, counsel opposed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Dec. 26.

Before Judge Hearne.

NEGLECT TO REPAIR PREMISES—WHEN THE TENANT IS LIABLE FOR INJURIES.

Greve vs. Plattner.—This action was brought by Greve, the plaintiff, to recover damages for injuries to his wife occasioned, as alleged, by the gross negligence of the defendant. In January last, while Mrs. Greve was passing defendant's store in the Bowery, near Fourth-street, a beam from an old awning frame, which extended across defendants' sidewalk, fell upon her, knocking her down and cutting her head quite severely. The defendant conveyed the injured woman to her home, where medical aid was called, and she was confined to her room for three or four weeks. This suit was for the loss of services, companionship, medical attendance, &c. The defendant's counsel sought to fix the liability on the landlord of the premises, but the Court, after a full argument, decided to render a judgment for plaintiff against the tenant, Plattner, for $300, with costs.

For plaintiff, W. Birdseye; for defendant, George C. Moore.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED BANKRUPTCY FRAUD.

United States vs. M. W. Freedenburg.—This was a proceeding instituted under the forty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act, charging the defendant with a criminal offence, in having obtained credit from Claflin, Mellen & Co., within three months before he commenced proceedings to be adjudged a bankrupt, under the false color and pretence of carrying on a business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade. The Commissioner held that the pretence must be false as to facts and circumstances as they existed at the time the pretence was made, and that the color or pretence must have reference exclusively to carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade; and that false pretences as to the amount of capital or as to the solvency of the person obtaining the credit were not criminal acts under this statute. As the affidavits in the proceeding did not show that defendant obtained the credit by representing falsely that he was carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, but simply showed that it was obtained by false statements as to amount of capital and defendant's solvency, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint, and discharged the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Dec. 26.

By Judge Leonard.

The Central National Bank vs. Samuel T. Butt; order settled. Lettie H. Stewart vs. Frederick Stewart; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

By Judge Clerke.

Wm. B. Wellers vs. Edward Strong; judgment order signed.

By Judge Barnard.

Thomas Gotty vs. Richard B. Connolly et al.; injunction dissolved, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.

By Judge Jones.

Gray vs. The National Steam Navigation Co.; motion granted. Fabb vs. Hooley; motion granted without costs. Stoddard vs. Stoddard; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted. Garvey vs. Carey; the defences are not so untenable as that they can be stricken out as frivolous; motion denied with $10 costs. Blote vs. Vincent; motion denied without costs. Bishop vs. Bishop; motion dismissed with $10 costs. American Watch Company vs. Ehrich; motion granted on defendant's stipulating not to move to vacate the injunction, and on payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion. Wheeler vs. Falconer; the vouchers constitute a part of the evidence before the referee. They must be submitted. To render this examination easy they should be arranged in the order of the items of the account which they respectively touch. Taylor vs. Jennings; the witness must answer the question or be attached. (See opinion with Clerk at Special Term.) Shindler vs. Smith; let an attachment issue bailable in $500. Davis vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; charge corrected.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Forke vs. Bahr; default and inquest set aside; judgment and execution to stand as security on payment of $20 costs to plaintiff; cause to go on next short calendar. Weber vs. Ferns; default opened on condition that appellant serve in two days printed copies of the exhibits, and stipulate to argue or submit at next General Term; $10 costs to respondent to abide event. Smith vs. Campbell; order of 19th December to stand as the order of the Court; $10 costs of this motion to respondent. Fritze vs. Fritze; proof insufficient. Bloom vs. Bloom; motion referred to John H. White, Esq., to take further evidence and hear and report. Jones vs. Jones; report of referee as to counsel fee and alimony confirmed. Johnston vs. Green; motion granted; Vandervoort vs. Phillipsburgh Coal, Iron and Oil Company; motion to strike out denied; (see opinion granted.) Gardiner vs. Tyler: motion denied; (see opinion.) Herman vs. Aaronson; motion denied; (see opinion.)

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Dec. 26.

Before Judge Thompson, Aldermen Hathaway and O'Brien.

RIOT.

Edward Stanton, Bernard McCloskey and John Regan were indicted for having assaulted a number of Germans, who were returning from a national festival. On the 23d of last July Frederick Kupper and some other Germans were passing by Sixth-street, in Williamsburgh, when they were met by the prisoners and others, who obstructed them, and raised a riot by throwing stones, jostling them, &c. The evidence against McCloskey was very slight and he was discharged, but the other two were convicted and fined $20 each.

GRAND LARCENY.

William Doyle pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. Being only 17 years of age he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen months....William Krauser pleaded guilty to a charge of a similar nature. He was sent to the State Prison for two years. ....John Kelly, guilty of larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Bryan and Robert Munnie pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on an officer. There were many extenuating circumstances in the case, and the prisoners were only fined $15 each....Robert Cassidy, an ex-policeman, pleaded guilty to the offence of unnecessarily beating a prisoner, and was fined $25, or in default twenty-five days' imprisonment.

SENTENCES—THE MOREHOUSE ABORTION CASE.

Mrs. Eckhart, found guilty a few days since of manslaughter in the fourth degree, by causing the death of Mrs. Morehouse in consequence of having produced abortion upon her, was sentenced to two years in the State's Prison.

A man named Nevins, found guilty on Tuesday of having assaulted his wife, was sent for four months to the Penitentiary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 26, 1867.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	5	Wells Fargo Ex	44½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105¼	100	do	46
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s R. '67, new iss	108⅛	200	U. S. Ex	80
8,000	do	108¼	100	do 2d call	80
10,000	do	108⅛	500	Mer. U. Ex	40
52,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	101⅝	100	do 2d call	40
1,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	104⅝	40	do	39¾
20,000	do 3d ser.	104⅜	400	N. Y. Cen	117⅜
3,000	do	104¾	100	do	117¼
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	96½	300	do b60	117½
3,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62⅞	300	do	117⅛
7,000	do	62¾	500	do b60	118
7,000	do	62½	300	do	117¼
4,000	do s30	62¼	100	do 2d call	117⅜
60,000	do	62¼	100	Erie R	72¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x.c.	65⅞	300	do 2d call	72⅞
20,000	do 2d call	65⅝	100	Erie R. Pf	73¾
4,000	Vir. 6s. ex c	46	100	do 2d call	74
40,000	Mo. St. 6s	98	100	Hud. Riv. R	131⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	400	Reading R	96⅝
5,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	98	100	M. So. & N. I. R	85
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	96	100	do	84⅞
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	77	100	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	98
1,000	West. U. T. 7s Bs	80	500	Clev. & Pitts. R	87¼
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	103	300	do b30	87⅛
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	92½	100	do	87½
1,000	do	93	100	Chi. & N. W. R	58
10	Bank of Republic	110	6	do	55
30	Ninth Nat. Bk. ex d	104	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	70½
100	Canton Co	50⅞	500	do	70⅝
300	do 2d call	50	100	do 2d call	70⅝
200	do b60	51	270	Clev. & Tol	99
50	Del. & Hud. Ca	148⅝	200	do b30	99
100	West. U. Tel	35¾	300	do	98⅝
1000	do	35⅞	600	Chic. & R. I	99½
500	do b60	36⅛	300	do s60	99⅛
200	do	36	100	do	99⅜
300	do 2d call	36	200	do 2d call	99⅜
100	do	36⅛	100	do s60	99
100	Atlantic Mail	119½	600	Mil. & St. Paul	48⅞
50	do	119	25	do	48½
200	Pacific Mail	109	100	do	48⅜
100	do	109⅛	100	do	48⅛
650	do	109¼	1030	do	49
150	do	109⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65¾
100	do	109	100	do	65⅝
300	do 2d call	109	100	do	65½
100	do	109⅝	150	do 2d call	65¼
50	do	109½	100	P., Ft. W. & C	99½
17	Adams Express	79½	100	Chi. & Alton R	130
300	do	79½	2000	Ohio & Miss R	28
100	do	80	500	do b60	28¼
100	do 2d call	79½	1000	do	28⅛
100	do	79½	100	do b30	28¼
50	Amer. Ex	78	300	do b3	28⅜
			400	do 2d call	28⅜
			500	do	28⅛
			100	Ohio & Miss. Prf	70
			40	do	69¾
			100	Tol., W. & W	43

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62	108	500	Pacific Mail	109½
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64 Small	105¼	50	do	109⅝
1,500	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	108⅛	100	Atlantic Mail	119¼
10,500	U. S. 5-20s. C., '67 New Is	108⅛	100	do	119⅝
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '67. N. Issue	104⅝	200	do	119
9,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser	104⅜	100	Adams Ex. Co	79¾
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	88	100	do	79⅝
2,000	do	90	150	Wells Fargo Ex	47
3,000	Tenn. 6s ex c	65⅜	100	U. S. Ex. Co	79½
5,000	do	65	500	N. Y. Cent	117⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new s30	62½	100	do	117⅞
2,000	do	62½	100	do b30	118
5,000	do	62¾	200	do	118
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	98½	1000	Erie R	73⅛
28,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c	50	400	Reading R b10	96⅛
100	Canton Co	50⅛	100	M. S. & N. I	85⅛
3200	West. Union T	37	100	Clev. & Pitts	87½
500	do b30	37¼	600	do	87⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pf	27⅝	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	71⅛
100	do	28	200	do b30	71⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex	39⅝	100	Clev. & Tol	99⅛
2.0	Chic. & Alt	130	8.0	Chic. & R. I. R	99⅜
			500	do s30	99⅛
			100	do s60	99
			200	Mil. & St. P. R	48⅛
			200	M. & St. P. Pf	65⅜
			300	Tol., W. & W	43
			200	Ohio & M. R	29
			4800	do	28⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex. s60	46	20	Quicksilver	20
100	do s60	45⅞	100	Hud. R. R b3	132⅛
100	do b10	46	200	Reading R	96⅛
200	Adams Ex. Co	80	800	Mil. & St. Paul	47⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex. Co	39⅞	1000	do b3	48⅛
20	do	40	300	do b10	48⅛
400	do	40	400	do s3	48
100	U. S. Ex. Co	80	200	do b3	48⅛
1200	Pac. Mail	108⅝	100	P. F. W. & C	99⅞
650	do	108⅜	500	Ohio & Miss R	27⅞
1500	do	108	100	do	27⅝
100	do s15	108	1300	Mich. S. & N. I	85
200	do c	108⅜	200	do	85⅛
200	do b10	108⅝	200	do b10	85⅛
400	do	108⅞	100	do c	85⅛
300	do	108⅞	1800	Chic., R. I. & P	99⅜
100	do c	108⅞	800	do b10	99⅜
200	West U. Tel	36⅜	500	do c	99⅛
100	do b30	35⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. R	58⅛
800	N. Y. Cen. R	117⅜	400	do b10	58⅛
200	do	117⅜	2.0	do c	58⅜
800	Erie R	72¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	70⅝
3600	do	72⅞	900	do	70⅜
1500	do b15	72¾	100	do	70⅜
400	do c	72⅜	100	do s15	70⅛
			200	do b3	70⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co	50½	400	Erie Railroad b3	72⅞
100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	48⅛	300	do	72⅞
300	Adams Ex	79	800	do	72⅞
200	do	78⅞	400	Hud. Riv. R	132⅝
100	do c	79	100	do	132⅜
300	U. S. Ex. Co	79⅛	200	do	132⅜
300	Mer. U. Ex	39⅜	100	do b3	132⅛
100	do	39⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. b30	43⅛
100	do b3	39⅞	100	do	43
100	Quicksilver c	20⅛	300	Mil. & St. P	48⅛
600	Pacific Mail	110	100	do	65⅜
200	do	110⅛	800	O. & Miss. R	28⅛
200	do c	110	100	do	28⅛
40	W. U. Tel b3	36⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I	85⅛
600	do	36⅛	300	C., R. I. & P s10	99⅛
300	do b10	36⅛	200	do	99⅛
300	do b30	36⅜	100	do b30	99⅛
800	N. Y. Cen. R	117⅜	300	Chic. & N. W	58
300	do b10	117⅜	800	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	70⅞
300	do b30	117⅜	100	do b15	70⅝
200	do b3	117⅜	200	do c	70⅞
100	Cleve. & Tol ex d.	98⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells, Fargo Ex	47	300	Reading R	96⅞
100	do b10	47	800	do	96⅜
10	Mer. U. Ex	39⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. R	48⅛
400	Quicksilver	21	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	65½
150	do	21⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R. b10	29⅛
200	do	21⅛	200	do	29
300	do	21⅛	100	do	29⅛
1000	Canton Co s60	50⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R. b10	85⅛
800	do	50⅞	200	do	85⅛
400	Pacific Mail	109⅞	100	do b10	85⅛
100	do b30	110	800	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
200	do	109⅞	600	Clev. & Tol. ex div.	98⅞
100	West. U. Tel b15	37	600	Chic., R. I. & P	99⅜
400	do	36⅞	500	do b3	99
200	do b10	37	800	Chic. & N. W. R	58
400	Cum. Coal	27⅞	900	Chic. & N. W. Pf	71⅛
200	Erie R	73	200	do	70
100	N. Y. Cen b10	117⅞	20	do	71⅛
800	Hudson R	132⅝			

THURSDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

Business in Wall-street was better than usual after a close holiday. The Gold Room was quite animated, the Foreign Exchanges firm, and the stock Exchange firm on the Public Funds, and active on the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks. Money was in good demand early in the day at 6 ℘ cent., with some exceptions on Miscellaneous Collateral at 7 ℘ cent., but before 2 o'clock P. M. the prevailing report among the Brokers was of an easy supply at 6 ℘ cent. as the rule, while some considerable balances were left with the great dealers in the Public Funds at 5 ℘ cent.

The sales in the Gold Room were at 134 @134⅛@133⅞ ℘ cent. The settlements of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank reflected a scarcity of the cash Gold, and a small consideration was paid for its use until to-morrow. No doubt a good many sales have been made of Gold to be collected from the Treasury after the New-Year and the cash Gold borrowed for delivery in the meantime. The Export demand this week has absorbed thus far all the Gold and Silver bars received by the last California steamer and over a million in American Gold Coin. Bills on London are generally held for 110¼ at 60 days by the regular Bankers, and 110⅞@110¾ for short sight. As Money continues cheaper in London and Paris, at 2 ℘ cent. a year, the short-sight rates here are comparatively easier than for 60-day bills. The shipments of Specie by the *Russia* yesterday were $1,082,000, and by the Bremen and Southampton steamer *Union*, to-day, about $1,000,000.

The Public Funds were steady in price, but without a very large business. The *short* interest in the 1862 5-20s expected to be relieved to-day by the arrival of the *Scotia*, but were disappointed. The Cash Bonds continue scarce, but the receivers, on maturing contracts to-day, were willing to wait the expected supply from the other side, the extent of which has no doubt been ove-restimated. The Railway market at the Stock Exchange opened with a fair demand, for nearly all the New-York and Western Roads, and this was increased as the business of the day progressed, so that by 2 o'clock the market was reported active and prices generally on the advance. There was an upward turn in Erie to 73⅜ ℘ cent., and an additional rise in Northwest Preferred, St. Paul Common, and Ohio and Mississippi. New-York Central, Hudson River, and Rock Island advanced from Tuesday's sales, and Michigan Southern was in demand at the Afternoon Boards at 85@85⅛ ℘ cent.

On the Miscellaneous Share List the speculation was renewed in Pacific Mail, and the *bears* in the stock were again in the ascendant. From 110⅞ ℘ cent. on Christmas Eve, the opening sales this morning were at 108⅜ ℘ cent. They subsequently rallied at the 10:30 A. M. regular board to 109⅞ ℘ cent. In the afternoon, 1 P. M. to 3:15 P. M., the sales were at 110@110⅛@109⅞. The transactions of the day were large. The *short* interest in the stock is on the increase, and *par* is confidently predicted by some of the sellers for a further decline, quite as confidently as a reaction to 120@130 ℘ cent. is relied upon by the old holders and the comparatively few *bulls* who have recently entered the market on the chances of a sudden recovery. Altogether this speculation is at present the most notable feature of the Stock Exchange. The Express Stocks were generally firm at prices current before the holidays; Wells-Fargo on the recovery. In the afternoon the old companies gave way; Adams, 79@78⅞ ℘ cent. Canton Land Company had a further rise to 50⅞@51 ℘ cent. Western Telegraph firm, and sales up to 36⅞@37 ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with the closing prices of Tuesday night. The Public Funds closed firm for the 5-20s of 1862 at 108⅛@108¼, and for the 5-20s of 1867 at 108¼@108⅜. The Railways continued active, and the fluctuations from the best sales of the day were too inconsiderable to weaken the prevailing upward temper of the market. Gold left off steady and the Foreign Exchanges firm. Money in easy supply:

	Tues.	Thurs.		Tues.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101⅝	Missouris	97⅝	98⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅛	Northwest	58⅛	58
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108¼	N. West Pref	70¼	70⅞
N. Y. Central	117¼	117⅜	Rock Island	99⅜	99¼
Erie	72⅝	73¼	Fort Wayne	99½	99⅞
Hudson	132	132⅛	W. U. Telegraph	35⅝	37⅛
Reading	96⅛	96⅞	St. Paul Pref	65	65⅛
Mich. Southern	85	85⅛	St. Paul Com	48	49
Ohio and Miss	28	29¼	Pacific Mail	110⅞	109¾
Pittsburgh	87⅛	87¾	American Gold	133⅝	133⅞
Tenn 6s, new	62⅞	62⅞	Bills on London	110¼	110¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. 1868	130	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105½
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1868	134	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	108
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	104½	10-40 reg. 1874	101¼
5-20 coup., small, 1862	107	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105¼	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	105		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104⅛	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅞	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99½	Mich. 6 ℘ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99½	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1868	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1878	90	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	65⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Tennessee new bds	62⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Tennessee 5s, new bds	57
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	97	Virginia 6s, n. b	42
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	51½
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	97⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	87
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	97⅝
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	California 7s	124
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	133	Bank of the Repub	110
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	106
Union	114	Nassau	105
City	200½	Shoe and Leather	107
National	108	St. Nicholas	105
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	107½
State of New-York	105½	Park	144
Commerce	117½	Central National	100
Broadway	202	Fourth National	101
Ocean	103	Ninth National	104
Mercantile	110	Tenth National	106
American Exchange	113½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	80	Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	88	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Del. L. & W. 1st M	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117	Del. L. & W. 2d M	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	117	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	90
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	102	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90¼
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	97½	Tol. & W. 2d M	77
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90⅝	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	65
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89⅞	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	90
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	89	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	86
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	101½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	94⅝	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	101	Chi. & R. I. con. iss	95½
Mich. Cen. 8s c., 1869-'72	107⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105¾
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅞
Chi. B. & Q. 8p. c. 1st M	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91⅜	Cleve. & P. 2d M	58
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	78
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	82		

We have received from a correspondent the following criticism on the Report of the Pacific Mail Directors:

"In addition to liabilities stated the Company are liable to the Bremen Steamship Company for about $700,000.

The Company should value each ship by itself, and leave the public to judge whether it is just or not.

The President *pro tem.* says one and a half millions are required to complete the *Japan*. He should add that at least $1,000,000 more will be required for the *Alaska*. He may also say that one new ship a year will be required to replace old ships; 116,529 tons coal, on which has been paid $1,457,542—at least $4 per ton more than it would now cost, and nearly $6 more than it costs the Opposition; 26,653 shares uninsured stock, estimated at $150 per share. This is no asset at all. The Company could very easily by increase of charter, or a branch organization of the China line, issue 10,000 more stock, and call it an asset at the market price. But even calling the 26,653 shares an asset, what propriety is there in setting it down at 150 per cent?—over $1,000,000 *above the market price.*"

We have to add to the above, *Per Contra*, that another correspondent blows us up for not charging the Directors with gross *undervaluation* in the present Report, or with gross *exaggeration* in the testimony which they gave last Spring before the Legislative Committee. He says he is a Stockholder of 1867, and remains one on his acceptance of the truth of Mr. ALLAN McLANE's estimate before the Committee referred to of $34,000,000. He will not sell now, because with his own knowledge, in common with the general understanding of the public, of the immense resources and business of the Company, and the eminent success of the China Line, since this testimony was given, he believes $34,000,000 to be much nearer the truth than the $22,500,000 set down in the Report. If he is mistaken, the error is not one of business judgment, but of false confidence in the high character and supposed integrity of the Directors. On these points there is yet a bare possibility that the President, who is announced in the Report as now in China, will vindicate the truth of his testimony of last Spring, on his return. Something, however, may depend upon the position of the Wall-street Directors *in the Pacific Mail market* on the Stock Exchange, *as to when and how* the real facts will come out, and WEBB's Opposition quieted. The Report concludes as follows:

"On motion of Mr. A. A. Low, it was resolved by the Board of Directors that this report be issued *with the understanding that a full exhibit is to be furnished on the return of the President, Allan McLane, Esq., from China.*"

The following January half-yearly dividends have been declared by the City Banks:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
Central National	5	Bull's Head	*4
Marine National	6	Bank of America	5
Tradesman's National	6	People's	5
Eight National	5	Atlantic National	5
Fifth National	5	Market National	5
New-York National	5	Hanover National	5
Irving National	4	Mer. Exchange National	5
Ninth National	5	Chatham National	6
East River National	5	Metropolitan National	6
N. America National	4	Importers' National	5
Butchers' National	5	Park National	7
Mechanics' National	5	North River	5
Citizens' National	5	Fourth National	5
Shoe and Leather Nat	5	Manufacturers' and Mer.	5
Merchants' National	5	Tenth National	5
Second National	5		

*Quarterly.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,803,070 10; total payments, $836,235 76; total balance, $104,532,675 04; the receipts include for Customs, $219,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $473,000.

The recent reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Road—from Cincinnati to St. Louis, broad gauge—and the conversion of its Certificates into Common Stock, dollar for dollar, has imparted a substantial activity to the dealings in the stock on our Stock Exchange, and the price is relatively so cheap to the future promise of the Road, that it is not surprising that the number of buyers on speculation has largely increased. Under the old designation of Certificates, and while the affairs of the Company were yet in trust, their common securities, though selling at low figures, were not so generally attractive as they now become under the plain understanding of Common Stock.

The stolen Clearing House Exchanges of the National Bank of the State of New-York, have been recovered, and all the checks and drafts on the Bank received through the Clearing House on the morning of the daring robbery in William-street, ten days ago, restored to the Bank; the amount, $3,683,435. As only $86 was in Bank Notes, the robbers found themselves with an unavailable prize, and by some indirect means caused it to be restored to Police Headquarters.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company have declared the usual half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent. payable in Scrip Stock on 20th January. The transfers close on 31st inst.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway earned for the third week in December:

1867	$206,536 96
1866	161,359 20
Increase	$45,177 76

The Merchants' Union Express received here on Monday forty-two car loads of express freight, 380 tons in weight, of which 250 tons were in dressed poultry and game. The receipts by the old Companies were also very large in the same Holiday line of business. As stated the other day, the charges of all the Companies are now uniform, and correspond with the terms upon which the new Company started their line last Winter.

Railway Progress in Europe.

From the London Examiner.

When, in 1834, the Duke of Wellington dispatched Mr. HUDSON to Rome to inform Sir ROBERT PEEL that he had been called upon by King WILLIAM IV. to form a Ministry, it was thought a marvel that the messenger was able to complete his journey on the twelfth day after that on which he had left London. Bound on an analagous mission, a Mr. Hudson of the present day would give but a poor account of his journey if he said that he was occupied up on it even a fourth of that time. By the old roads the distance was a little under 1,300 miles. By railway, the distance, *via* the Mont Cenis passage of the Alps, is 1,355 miles. In 1834 the cost of Mr. HUDSON's journey was about £250. Had he occupied eighteen days instead of twelve, and traveled by the ordinary postal conveyances of the period, he would have paid about £30. The first-class fare between London and Rome now does not exceed £13. The traveler who leaves London on any morning, let us say on Monday, at 7:30 o'clock, can reach Turin 799 miles, including a sea passage of twenty-two miles, and fifty of ordinary road conveyance, across the Mont Cenis, as the chimes of the Duomo are striking the 11:45 on Tuesday night. When the Mont Cenis Railway is open, the saving in the passage across the mountain will enable him to push on to Florence the same night, but until then he must repose at Turin until 7 45 the following morning. Resuming his journey he will be in the Capital of Italy, 323 miles further south, at 8 that evening, and he can start an hour afterward for the Eternal City. The distance from Florence to Rome, 233 miles, can be accomplished in nine hours and twenty minutes, in which are included frontier *visa* both of luggage and of passport. After a break of four hours he may start again for Naples, 163 miles further than Rome, and 1,518 from London, and here he arrives at 6:30 P. M. on Thursday evening, three days and eleven hours from the time he left home. When the Mont Cenis Railway is completed the time will be shortened by nearly twelve hours.

In 1834 the *Malle Poste* journey from Paris to Marseilles took eighty hours, the roadway being 530 miles distance. In 1867 we leave Edinburgh at 7 o'clock in the evening, the next evening at 6 we are in Paris—697 miles—and the following day at noon we are at Marseilles. Yet Edinburgh and Marseilles are 1,239 miles apart—our pace, including breaks and stops, has been thirty miles an hour while traversing the whole distance; exclusive of the breaks and stops, fine-and-thirty. Roughly estimated, the number of persons who traveled by mail and stage-coaches throughout the United Kingdom in 1837, the year before the partial opening of the railways between London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester was 2,688,000. If to these be added 25 per cent. as representing travelers with post horses, in wagons and canal-boats, we have a gross total of land and canal travelers of about 3,360,000; or an eighth of the total population of the Kingdom at that time. In 1865, the latest year for which the Board of Trade returns have, as yet, been issued, the number of passengers carried on railways (including an allowance of 160 journeys for each annual ticket-holder) was 261,577,415; more than eight times the total population of the Kingdom. The number of persons traveling on public roads to and from railways is believed to be fully as great as it was by roadway conveyances in 1837. In other words, land traveling in the United Kingdom has *de facto* increased nearly ninety-fold in eight-and-twenty years. Comparing the population at the two periods the increase has been sixty-four fold. In 1837 the class of all others that rarely traveled, except by nature's means of locomotion, was the classes. In 1865 the number of third-classes travelers by railway was 151,416,269. There is something marvelous about the development of this third-class traffic. In the seven years betwe n 1859 and 1865, both inclusive, the yearly average increase of first-class passengers was 1,494,122; of second-class, 3,776,905, but the average yearly increase of the third-class was 9,316,432. This increase must, however, be looked at in another way. In the four years 1859 to 1862 its average was 4,893,310, but the increase of 1863 over 1862, was 15,617,917; of 1864 over 1863, 15,229,183; of 1865 over 1864, 15,114,688. It is impossible to state what waere the amounts of goods and merchandise that were conveyed in the United Kingdom previous to the opening of railways. The 2,900 miles of canal navigation which we possessed at that time (of which 213 were in Scotland, and 297 in Ireland) were, on the whole, a good, though by no means a high commercial investment. Notwithstanding railway competition, the value of canal property rather advanced than retrograded between 1837 and 1846. In 1867, of 22 canal companies, particulars of which are stated in the ordinary dividend lists, the amount per cent. paid per annum varies from 2 to 28. The average is about 5 per cent. There is but one in the whole list that does not pay any dividend on its capital. The amount of that capital is £450,000. Of the profits of the Bridgewater and Ellesmere canals, being private property, all that can be stated of them is that they are known to be very large. At the early period of the history of railways, goods formed but a small portion of their traffic. Indeed, until about 1846 the proportions per cent. were at about 15 to 85. It took nearly 12 years before the London and Birmingham Railway obtained the amount of goods traffic estimated when the company's bill was before Parliament. In 1866 the London and Northwestern Company, with a total length of 1,290 miles, carried 15,425,119 tons of goods and minerals. In 1865 the total length of the railways of the Kingdom was 13,289 miles, and during the year they carried 36,787,638 tons of merchandise, and 77,805,786 tons of minerals. They also carried 14,530,937 head of cattle. The receipts from these three sources were £19,317,475, while those from passenger traffic and all that appertains to it were £16,572,051, the proportions being about 54 to 46 ℘ cent. The supply of coals to London has, for the first time in 1867, exceeded the supply by water, and it will increase in consequence of the facility that will be obtained by the extension of the Midland Railway to London. At the end of 1865 there were 7,414 locomotives in working order, and during that year they ran 139,427,127 miles with trains behind them. They evaporated as much water as would supply both Manchester and Liverpool with 50 gallons per inhabitant for each day in the year. In the generation of steam only they consumed about 2,625,000 tons of coal.

In 1855 the Post-office availed itself of the railways to the extent of 27,109 miles a day; in 1862 to 49,782. In 1866 the daily postal service on railways was, as stated in evidence before the Royal Commissioners, 60,000 miles—equal (deducting much diminished service on Sundays) to 18,780,000 miles a year; about 1,450,000 miles more than the postal service on French railways, which in 1865 was 17,331,250 miles. Through the facilities afforded by railways, four hundred and ten towns had, in 1865, a day and night mail to and from London, fifty-seven have three daily from London, nine have four, and six have five. All over the country mails are unceasingly passing backwards and forward, and in consequence the number of letters delivered by the Post-office has increased from 456,000,000 in 1855, to 720,000,000 in 1865. The progression of the railway system of Great Britain has been as follows:

On the 1st of January, 1843, 1,857 miles were open for traffic; at the same date in 1849, they had increased to 5,007 miles; on the 1st of January, 1855, they were 8,054 miles; eight years afterward, that is, on the 1st of January, 1863, 11,551; that day twelve months, they were 12,322; on the 1st of January, 1866, they were 13,289. The latest statistics show that there are about 53,000 miles of railway in Europe. The following were the lengths open in different countries at the commencement of the present year: The United Kingdom 13,882; France, 8,989; Prussia, 5,483; the Austrian dominions, including the non-German provinces of Austria, 4,001; Bavaria, 5,208; Saxony, 1,587; Belgium, 1,910; Italy, 3,040; Spain, 3,216; Russia, 2,893; North and South America, 37,886 (of these 32,896 belong to the United States, and about 16,000 miles are in course of construction there; India, 4,070; Australia, 669. Railways are completed for opening all over the world at the rate of about 10,000 miles per annum; 35 miles for each working day throughout the year.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 26.

Orchard-st., w. s., bet. Broome and Delancey sts.	$28,500
82d-st., s. s., 223 e. Av. A, two lots, 50x102	1,630
43d-st., n. s., 362 e. 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	10,000
12th-av., e. s., bet. 79th and 80th sts., eight lots	nom.
Whitehall-st., e. s., 40 s. Stone-st., 29.10x87.6	5,000
29th-st., s. s., 100 e. 1st-av., 99.9x498.10	60,000
N. e. cor. 56th-st. and 5th-av., four lots, 100x100.5	70,000
63d-st., n. s., 125 w. 4th-av., 25x100.5	2,500
N. w. cor. 8th-av. and 140th-st., 150x175	16,000
4th-av., e. s., bet. 123d and 124th sts., 1,197 sq. ft	766
124th-st., s. s., 115 e. 4th-av., 25x118	100
13th-st., n. s., 194 e. 2d-av., 25x103.3	14,000
N. w. cor. 3d-av. and 69th-st., 50.5x95	22,400
70th-st., s. s., 395 w. 3d-av., 25x100.5	5,500
69th-st., n. s., 345 w. 3d-av., 50x100.5, two lots	11,500
33d-st., n. s. 175 w. Madison-av., 25x98.9	35,000
N. e. cor. 104th-st. and 3d-av., four lots, 100x100.9	11,500

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 591 Hudson-st., 10 years	1,350
No. 382 7th-av., 5 years	2,000
No. 25 Thompson-st., 3 years and 8 months	612
18th-st., n. s., 464 e. 2d-av., 23x92, 21 years	240
18th-st., n. s., 487 w. 2d-av., 23x92, 21 years	240

BROOKLYN, DEC. 26.

Park-av., n. s., 186 e. Cumberland-st., 22x86	4,475
N. e. cor. Joralemon and Clinton sts., 25x100	17,700
Skillman-st., w. s., 18 s. Willoughby-av., 18x66	2,100
Lefferts-st., s. s., 83 w. Classon-av., 25x139	7,700
Myrtle-av., s. s., 21 e. Lawrence-st., 21.6x75	4,000
Woodbull-st., s. s., 128 w. Henry-st., 25x100	11,125
S. w. cor. Herkimer-st. and Ralph-av., 75x100	3,000
Dikeman-st., s. w. s., 80 n. w. Richard-st., 20x100	650
Pacific-st., n. s., 267 E. Grand-av., 168x100	4,500
Butler-st., s. s., 500 w. Classon-av., 25x100	1,000
S. e. corner Howard-av. and Butler-st., 27.2x100	190
Smith-st., s. e. corner Scholes-st., 50x25	3,900
Van Buren-st., s. e. corner Franklin-av., 105x50	1,965
Franklin-av., e. s. 50 s. Van Buren-st., 25x105	900
S. w. corner Sigel and Division avs., 100x103	3,000

LEASES.

South 7th-st., No. 31, 5 years	1,200
Ewen-st., No. 192, 2 years	300
York-st., No. 21½, 3 years	200

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO BROKERS.—Wanted a position as bookkeeper or cashier by a young man thoroughly posted in the gold and stock business; the best of reference given. Address W. L. J., Box No. 1,954 Post-office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 26, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	24	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	12,470	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	1,897
Cornmeal, bags	6,700	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,699
Wheat, bushels	6,630	Lard, pkgs	1,125
Corn, bushels	11,032	Beef, tcs. and bbls	794
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	574
Oats, bushels	230	Petroleum, bbls	1,016

ASHES—Have been in limited request, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, but about steady in price, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 11½c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more active request to-day, without any very notable changes in prices. The export demand has been fair, and the inquiry from spinners has been moderate. There has likewise been rather more disposition evinced to make speculative purchases. The aggregate sales of the day have been 3,213 bales, including 2,175 bales to shippers 788 bales to spinners, and 250 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	13½	13⅝	14 @14¼
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14½@14¾
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15 @15¼
Middling	15⅛	15⅝	15¾@16
Good Middling	16½	17	17½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,921
Receipts last week	16,720
Receipts preceding week	21,248
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	208,354
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	664,327
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	122,670
Exports since Jan. 1	432,006
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	51,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	683,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	335,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	285,000

FISH—The market has been very quiet, since our last, for all kinds, including Dry Cod, at $4 50@$5 75 for Bank and George's, ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $14 25@$16; No. 2 do., $11 25@$12 25; No. 3 do., $10@$10 50, ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$8 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FEATHERS—Have been in limited demand, at 85c.@90c. for Live Geese, ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand to-day, at a trifle lower prices for common grades, and a shade higher figures for family brands, especially White Wheat extras, for which the trade inquiry has been more active. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 15; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 35@$10; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10@$10 70; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 65@$10 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 15
Extra State	9 35@10 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 65@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 90@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet, but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $9 85@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 340 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively demand at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 12 for Western, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,400 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 300 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request at $4 80@$5 40 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and wholly nominal in price. No sale, large or small, was reported to-day. Corn has been in moderate demand and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at $1 35@$1 38, chiefly at $1 37 for new mixed Western; $1 38@$1 39, chiefly at $1 38 for old do., in store; $1 41 for choice do. do., afloat; $1 30@$1 42 for very poor to choice white Southern ℘ bushel. Rye has been dull at old rates; 1,400 bushels State sold at $1 75@$1 78 ℘ bushel. Barley has been firmer and fairly active; sales 28,500 bushels at $1 85 for State and Western, here, and for Canada West, on the canal, ℘ bushel. Of Barley Malt small lots have been sold at $1 75@$1 80 ℘ bushel. Oats have been less buoyant on a light trade; sales 37,500 bushels Western, in store, at 86c.@86½c., check up and regular, and 86c. buyer's option, first half of January, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in good request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 70c.@87½c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in some demand to-day, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growth, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State—Common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@55c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern—Common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins—Choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans—Common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings, of all grades, 20c.@50c. Old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 55c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—All kinds have been in light demand, including Manilla at 11c.@11½c., gold, ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been dull at $3 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet, since our last, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet since our last, including Ingot Copper at 20¾c.@21½c. ℘ lb; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39@$40; Scotch Pig, $36@$39; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 75, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅜c.@6½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 49c.@52c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Resin at $2 65@$6 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1@1 05 ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been quiet at from $49 50@$55 ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at 10¼c.@10½c. for Crude; bulk, 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@45c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very slack request and nearly nominal in price. Most of the light trade to-day has been in job lots from store. Sales have been reported of only 840 bbls., in lots, at $20 90@$21, closing at $20 90, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 87@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, $21@$21 25 for Thin Mess, and $23 50 for Clear, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. for forward delivery, including New Mess, January, seller's option, at $22 12; New Mess, February, seller, at $22 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 190 pkgs. Green Hams brought 12c. ℘ lb. Bacon has been in slack demand, but held more firmly; sales 80 boxes Cumberland Cut at 10⅝c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Lard is quiet at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., and small lots or very choice at 13½c.@13⅝c. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c., for City, and 8⅛c.@8⅝c. for country, ℘ lb. Beef continues in request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$34, and India Mess at $34@$38 50, ℘ tce.; sales 175 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at from $29 50@$32 for poor to choice; sales 174 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is dull at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. The Chicago *Tribune* says of the pork-packing business there: "The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs for two seasons, commencing with the first week in October:

Weekly Receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs for Two Seasons.

Week ending	1867-68 Live.	Dressed.	1866-67 Live.	Dressed.
Oct. 5	22,721	24	22,004	....
Oct. 12	33,114	36	13,409	....
Oct. 19	33,491	24	25,321	....
Oct. 26	28,580	13	16,640	7
Nov. 2	49,590	111	16,759	58
Nov. 9	36,629	875	29,298	238
Nov. 16	64,732	810	15,782	183
Nov. 23	110,008	1,232	13,403	351
Nov. 30	84,784	1,151	19,120	1,296
Dec. 7	133,881	7,188	32,105	1,713
Dec. 14	103,117	16,655	24,613	3,096
Dec. 21	73,149	26,453	56,824	16,388
Totals	752,575	54,252	285,228	23,270
Add Dres'd.	54,252		23,270	
Totals	806,827		308,558	

Weekly Shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs for Two Seasons.

Week	1867-68 Live.	Dressed.	1866-67 Live.	Dressed.
Oct. 5	20,517	....	22,911	....
Oct. 12	20,537	....	15,042	....
Oct. 19	17,400	....	13,518	....
Oct. 26	22,761	....	15,261	....
Nov. 2	22,339	....	8,737	....
Nov. 9	21,250	....	10,374	....
Nov. 16	8,711	....	9,283	83
Nov. 23	22,427	286	4,863	90
Nov. 30	11,724	....	5,515	449
Dec. 7	2,445	91	8,065	618
Dec. 14	16,842	4,023	712	102
Dec. 21	6,888	1,034	2,616	5,812
Totals	194,646	5,433	116,827	7,154
Add Dres'd	5,433		7,154	
Totals	200,379		123,981	

After deducting the shipments from the receipts, the remainder will approximate the packing, including the amount taken for city consumption up to the present time:

	1867-8.	1866-7.
Receipts from Oct. 1 to date	806,827	308,558
Shipments same time	200,379	123,981
Left for packers, butchers and in pens	606,448	184,577

MILWARD & Co., in their circular estimate the packing to date at 528,981, against 105,000 last season, and 55,000 for the season previous. As will be seen by the above, the receipts for Hogs for the week ending to-day were 73,149 live and 26,453 dressed—making a total of 99,602, against 119,772 for the week previous, and 141,049 for the week ending Dec. 7. The receipts are large, and somewhat in excess of the anticipations of those who were well posted. The quality is some better, as a great bulk of the arrivals are made up of Hogs from the interior of Iowa, where it will not pay the farmer to market his corn, and rush his hogs, half-fattened, to market. There must be an error in the shipments of Dressed Hogs. The shippers have been buying with considerable freedom during the week, and more were taken by them than the shipments show. The figures are those reported by the various railroads to the Secretary of the Board of Trade. It is hinted in certain quarters that the shipments have not been reported, to the end that the market might be retained within the influence of the "Bears." We think it is a small piece of business for railroad officers to engage in. Messrs. MILWARD & Co. state in their circular: 'We know of one instance in which 4,000 head were shipped by a single firm.' In relation to the probable duration of the season, we are still of the opinion expressed by us all along, and find nothing to change it. It seems to us that the packing will certainly aggregate 800,000 head, if not more.

The *Cincinnati Price Current*, Dec. 25, says: "The receipts of hogs having fallen off in the early part of the week, the market became firmer and prices advanced to $6 75@$7 25 for live, and $8@$8 75 for dressed, but afterward the market became dull and heavy, though the receipts continued light, and prices declined to $6 25@$6 75 for live, and $7 75@$8 40 for dressed, and the market closed dull at these rates, but few packers buying; and this dispression was increased by the usual holiday interruption of trade. The indications are pretty conclusive that the receipts of hogs henceforward will be light, and the number to be packed after the close of this month will be small. At most of the interior points, packing is over. There are some lots of good hogs which have been fed late this year still in the Miami and Scioto Valleys, which will not be marketed until January; but with these exceptions, there is but a gleaning left. Notwithstanding this evidence of deficiency, the absence of demand for the product takes away all life out of the trade, and renders the future of the market extremely uncertain. The receipts during the past week and for the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

By railways	28,258
By river	844
From Kentucky	1,260
Driven in	1,686
Slaughtered at Plainville	3,400
Total for the week	35,448
Previously reported	248,129
Grand total	283,577

Same time in		Same time in	
1866	244,010	1857	302,698
1865	193,934	1856	328,855
1864	357,343	1855	313,702
1863	332,427	1854	328,855
1862	479,698	1853	275,665
1861	315,841	1852	326,341
1860	300,077	1851	344,188
1859	404,126	1850	311,692
1858	346,878	1849	288,226

The receipts for the corresponding week with the past, last year, were 64,574 head.

RICE—Has been quiet, to-day, at $8 50@$9 50 for Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been lightly dealt in, including Turk's Island at 47½c.@48c. by the cargo, ℘ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Is in less demand at 9½c.@10½c. for Crude, and 14½c.@15c. for pure Refined, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very sparingly purchased, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax, $2 30@$2 40; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2@$2 05, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ℘ bushel.

SHOT—Has been inactive at 11½c.@12½c. for Drop and Buck, ℘ lb.

SKINS—Goat have been quiet and unsettled. Deer have been in demand, including Honduras, Deer, 45c.; San Juan, 38c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Chagres, 40c.@42½c.; Puerto Cabello, 33c.@35c.; Para, 47½c., gold ℘ lb.

SOAP—Has been in limited request at former rates, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been dull and heavy, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 53c.@55c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c., Pepper at 22½c.@23½c.; Pimento at 19c.@19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c., and 640 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive at 14c.@16¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 67,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½@11c.; 48,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 53,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull at about previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been very moderately inquired for at unchanged figures, including *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 6c.@6½c.; Good Lugs, 6½c.@9c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 11c.@15c.; Good Leaf, 13c.@17c.; Fine Leaf, 15½c.@20c.; Selections, 18c.@23c. *Seedleaf* as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers 7c.@10c. for old and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old and 25c.@30c. for new; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old and 25c.@50c. for new; New-York State fillers, 3½c.@5c. for old and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 3c.@3½c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; average lots, 5c.@10c. for old and 9c.@16c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old and 15c.@40c. for new. *Manufactured*, as follows: Black Work—Common, 30c.@35c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@50c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c., tax paid; Good, 50c.@26c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good, 18c.@20c., in bond; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 75c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quoted very dull at 30c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The market favors sellers, the demand being quite active for nearly desirable lots of domestic, particularly of the low grades, which attract most attention from buyers. The available supplies are moderate. Prices are generally very firm, and tending upward. The medium grades of domestic fleece, and all descriptions of foreign, are comparatively dull and somewhat irregular in value.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	38@4[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood do	36@3[illegible]
Common and ¼ do	34@3[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@6[illegible]
Extra to XX do	47@5[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood do	40@4[illegible]
Common and ¼	33@3[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	37@4[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece	36@3[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	33@3[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	37@4[illegible]
Unwashed fleeces	26@2[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	15@1[illegible]
Texas.	
Washed fleece	30@3[illegible]
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	20@2[illegible]
Common fleece	17@1[illegible]
Common fleece, burry	14@1[illegible]
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	33@3[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	20@2[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, coarse	17@1[illegible]
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@1[illegible]
Pulled fine	27@3[illegible]
Pulled medium	26@2[illegible]
Pulled common	20@2[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	37@4[illegible]
New-York City, super	32@3[illegible]
New-York City, No. 1	27@3[illegible]
New-York City, No. 2	12@1[illegible]
Lambs	28@3[illegible]
Western limed pulled	25@2[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	23@2[illegible]
Tub Washed	38@4[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day though quoted steady. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@½d. ℘ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6¼d. ℘ bushel; 475 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 950 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 5s. ℘ tierce; 35 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 20s. ℘ ton. For London, 50 tons Oil Cake at 26 3d. ℘ ton.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, ironing and fluting; no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine, who understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting children's clothing and making gentlemen's shirts; would take work home or go out to private families by day, with or without machine. Call or address No. 4 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; is willing, smart and tidy; or would do the housework of a small family; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress or nurse; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 Frankfort-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 180 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WASHER and ironer a situation; is a good bread baker and a beautiful laundress; first-class City reference. Apply at office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress or to do light chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 53d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or the housework of a small family; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 15 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young and healthy woman with a fresh breast. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has good reference from his last place. Address M., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good vegetable gardener and understands taking care of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN (single man) who has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Can be seen at the saddlery-store No. 744 Broadway, or address a note to the above place.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st. for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN by a thoroughly competent single man; he will be found honest, sober and attentive; highly recommended. Address B. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman; single; thoroughly understands his business; good reference, City and otherwise. Call or address private stable, No. 124 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, hostler, or on a farm; experienced in all; first-class recommendations; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR head waiter by a respectable Protestant young man; highest City testimonials. Address P. W., No. 1,203 Broadway, corner of 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CLERK TO GO to London at once to take charge of a wholesale established cash business there; must be a good correspondent, sober, steady and willing to obey orders; no one need answer this unable to deposit $2,000 as security for faithful performance of duties. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating salary required first year, LONDON, Box No. 4,540 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 98 Post-office.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circular will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN FROM 20 to 25 years of age to take care of a farm and stock about 20 miles from the City. Address, stating wages, reference, &c., W. C. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND chambermaid; reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 32d-st.

LAW CLERK WANTED—A GOOD writer, and familiar with practice in a first-class office. Address Box No. 5,049, Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH FIRST-CLASS reference, as waitress and chambermaid, in a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 48 West 15th-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LOT OF FIRST-CLASS LOCK-STITCH sewing-machines, of best makers, at 30 per cent. discount to close stock. No. 569 Broadway, up stairs.

$175 I WILL PAY TO BE APPOINTED on the Police force. Address A. Box No. 13 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FAUST. Principal character by Miss Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, O. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Nicholas Nickleby" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party."

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and LITTLE DEWDROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Brooklyn.
GRAND PAREPA CONCERT.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A report that the French Expeditionary Corps remaining in Italy was to be reinforced, was confirmed yesterday by the *Patrie* newspaper, which states that the French Government has issued orders for the departure of 20,000 more troops for Civita Vecchia.

Mr. EDWARD GOULD BUFFUM, an old American journalist, who for some years past had acted as Paris correspondent to the New-York *Herald*, died in the French capital Tuesday.

The expected rising of the Fenians, Wednesday, did not occur, and the extraordinary measures of precaution taken by the Government to guard against lawlessness were apparently unnecessary.

Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, the newly appointed Minister of Great Britain to Washington, will sail in a few days for the United States.

The Cunard mail steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool Dec. 14, and Queenstown Dec. 15, arrived at this port last night.

GENERAL.

Dispatches have been received announcing the safe arrival at Charleston, S. C., of thirteen more of the survivors of the steamship *Raleigh*, which was burned at sea on Tuesday off the coast of South Carolina, while on her passage to New-Orleans. There were fifty-five persons on board of her at the time of the disaster, and of this number thirty-one have arrived at Charleston, and of the remainder ten are known to have been drowned. Capt. MARKHAM and others were still on board the steamer when the boats left her, and hopes are entertained that they may have been rescued from the wreck by some passing vessel. Tugboats sent out from Charleston cruised all day Wednesday in the vicinity of the disaster, but did not succeed in finding any survivors.

Policeman JOHN FENTON, of Memphis, Tenn., while attempting to arrest three drunken men on Wednesday, was shot and mortally wounded. A German lad, named JOSEPH SCHELLER, was killed by a stray shot. A shooting affray between two boys culminated in the death of one of the participants, a colored lad, named BOSWELL. A dozen persons, mostly colored, were more or less severely injured by the promiscuous firing of pistols loaded with ball.

A mass meeting is to be held in Chicago tonight of persons engaged in various manufacturing interests, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the National Manufacturers' Convention recently held at Cleveland. The call for the meeting states that it is no part of the policy of the manufacturers to shirk public burdens, but to devise means to revive manufacturing prosperity in all parts of the country.

It is reported that the recent numerous railroad disasters have induced the officers of the New-York Central road to issue orders prohibiting trains from attempting to make up lost time by increasing their speed between stations. Every precaution is to be observed in order that other trains on the road may be notified when any one gets behind its time.

On Christmas night one of three white men, while passing through the First Ward in the City of Washington, ran against a colored man, who, drawing a revolver, fired. The white man fell mortally wounded, and died yesterday.

JEFF. DAVIS and wife have arrived at Havana, *en route* for New-Orleans.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The Counsel for the Board was directed to prosecute owners of tenement-houses who have not provided such buildings with fire-escapes, as required by law. A resolution was adopted calling for prompter and more satisfactory reports from our Consuls abroad of the condition of the public health at foreign ports from time to time.

Wednesday being Christmas day there was no meeting of the Board of Emigration. The report, so far, of the year 1867, shows an increase in the number of emigrants over last year of 11,622. The cash in hands of the Commissioners is $110,000 against $24,000 at the same time last year and in addition to the reserve fund of $300,000. Many improvements are being made upon Wards Island.

The Board of County Canvassers met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. BLEAKLEY in the chair. No decision having been rendered in the Supreme Court upon the writs of *mandamus* issued against the Board as to canvassing the votes for Supervisors, the Board adjourned until Saturday next.

Miss LUCY STONE lectured last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music before a small audience in favor of woman suffrage. The proceeds of the lecture are to be appropriated to the fund in aid of the Bethel Mission School.

A decree of divorce has been granted by the Supreme Court, Judge LEONARD, presiding, in the case of LOTTIE H. STEWART vs. FREDERICK H. STEWART. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to issue tavern and excise licenses. The resignation of Alderman JAMES O'BRIEN, of the Fifteenth District, was received and laid over.

The motion made by THOMAS GOTTY, of Washington Market, in which RICHARD B. CONNOLLY is one of the defendants, was decided yesterday by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Judge says the injunction shall be dissolved with costs.

Mrs. ECKHART, found guilty of causing the death of Mrs. MOREHOUSE, by abortion, was sentenced yesterday at the Brooklyn City Court to two years in the State Prison.

We are, as usual, indebted to the courtesy of Purser JNO. E. HUBBTAS, of the steamship *Eagle*, for the prompt delivery of our Mexican and Cuban correspondence and files.

A very moderate business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Flour was a little irregular in price. Corn, Oats and Pork less buoyant. Cotton was about steady. The freight engagements were limited.

The number of beef cattle received at all the yards in New-York, Hudson City and Communipaw, the past week, is 5,675. Cows, 104; calves, 730; sheep and lambs, 28,650; swine, alive, 25,900. The number of slaughtered hogs, besides the 25,900 live ones, is unknown. The prices of beef cattle are easy and favoring buyers more than sellers. There is an active demand for animals of all kinds that are in fair flesh, and there is constant inquiry for better stock, while at every market there is a large surplus of unsaleable animals that are quite too poor for profitable store stock. Fair bullocks will sell quickly at 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. Almost any number of fat calves can be sold at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. More inquiry prevails for really good cows, while the number of miserably poor ones exceeds the requirements of the trade. Fat sheep are in excellent request at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight, with a few choice lots at 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. The large supply of slaughtered hogs keeps the swine market easy, with depressed prices. There is no essential change since the last report in the price of hogs.

Universal Negro Suffrage.

We consider it as established by the elections and political indications of the present year, that the great majority of the American people are, for one reason or another, strongly opposed to universal negro suffrage. Wherever, and in whatever shape, the question has come up, the vote against it has been so decisive as to close the issue, so far as it is a matter of local politics. Neither Kansas nor Connecticut, in the West and East, neither Ohio, West Virginia or Pennsylvania, in the centre, have shown themselves any less opposed to it than Alabama and Georgia, in the South. And in States where the question has not been up for some time, such as our own State of New-York, we know as well what the verdict would be, as though we saw the majority of half a million votes registered against it.

The ground of opposition lies really in *race*. Though the negroes of Ohio would, almost to a man, vote the Republican ticket, yet the Republicans of the State denied them the privilege of doing so. Though the negroes of Connecticut and Kansas are respectable and intelligent, yet the voters of these States forbade them the franchise which is open to all sorts of white men. Though the negroes of this State are law-abiding, industrious and well-liked, yet we refuse to remove the barrier which separates them from the whites. Though the negroes in all the States are Americans born, they are yet precluded from a political right to which all foreigners are welcome. Though they have everywhere proved themselves loyal to their country, they are treated as we would not treat the common traitors of our own race.

It is the difference of *race*, and only the difference of race, that lies at the basis of this distinction.

We acknowledge the profound depth of this question of *race*. Deeper than manners or opinions, deeper than politics or religions, deeper even than language, are the depths of *race*. It is related to whatever is deepest in human nature, and modifies the outgrowth of all its parts. But the question is one about which we might philosophize indefinitely without bringing the reader to any better knowledge of it than is found in his own experience of the fact. All that is necessary is, that it shall be recognized as an operative force in the formation of governments and laws. The American people have often acted upon it, while they themselves have attributed their course to other impulses or ideas. We are convinced that it will be felt in innumerable ways in the future, whatever may be our legislation or our party politics. We may not, and we believe we need not and should not, multiply political or social discriminations or distinctions because of it; but in fact, on the contrary, we consider that while admitting its existence, the tendency of our laws should be to mitigate its disadvantages in every possible way. We should recognize, encourage and magnify all intelligent attempts to make it operate for the general benefit as far as possible. We should labor to diminish its inconveniences and disadvantages of every nature. We should constantly consider those points at which its variations can be brought together, and in all respects make the best of an order of things which was established by Providence.

We think it is, in great part, because the extension of the elective franchise to the African race has been confounded with other things and other relations that may be called unnatural, or that are merely temporary and incidental, that the general opposition to it of the Japhetic stock in this country is due. Properly and justly, it should be considered by itself, and on its own intrinsic merits, without the incumbrance of other, and perhaps obnoxious, ideas of a practical character. And viewed in this light, we think that not even those who appreciate most deeply what lies in race will find themselves able to put forth any grounds of opposition that can be called philosophical, just or necessary.

Negro suffrage has been established by law in the ten Southern States in which the mass of the negro population is found. The demand for its abolition by the whites of these States is very loud. And the question of making changes in regard to it is one that will soon be brought before the country for action and decision.

Our position is, that while modifications may be wise and just, the thing itself cannot and should not be reversed. We believe that it cannot be done, or, at least, not without involving the Southern States and the whole country in evils infinitely greater than any that pertain to its existence. An attempt to deprive the half-million black voters in the South of a privilege which they now consider a right, and which they prize as highly as we do ourselves, though perhaps more ignorantly, could not be carried out without a political convulsion that would permanently unsettle the peace and order of society in those sections where the races grow together. We believe, moreover, it should not be done, for, waiving the question of inherent right, it may be said that the Freedman is now entitled to the franchise, and that its exercise will inure to his own advantage and that of the community at large. We believe at the same time that several features of the law may be modified, as well in regard to qualifications for voting as to office-holding and other privileges usually supposed to be associated with citizenship. These modifications are certainly required by expediency, and to prevent such a revulsion of public sentiment as might endanger those points of political vantage which have already been won.

As a matter of fact, we consider negro suffrage in the Southern States to be fixed. We have no doubt whatever that it *will be*. And when once the American mind is made up to this, the greater part of our troubles about it will be over.

The Dent-Grant Letter Again.

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please look again into the Charleston *Courier* of Dec. 11, when you will notice at once that Gen. DENT's name is not mentioned in the entire New-York correspondence, containing the letter signed "D." The italicised words in parenthesis, ("Gen. DENT, a member of the General's Staff,") given in this morning's TIMES as quotation from my first letter on this subject, were inserted by the TIMES editor, and *not* by, yours, respectfully,

THE N. Y. CORRESPONDENT CHARLESTON COURIER.

The paragraph from the *Courier*, given by us yesterday, was copied from the *Tribune* of Dec. 14, and was precisely as it then and there appeared. In the paragraph, as quoted by the TIMES of the same date, the words, ("Gen. DENT, a member of the General's Staff,") do not appear. We have no doubt, therefore, that the *Courier's* correspondent is right, and that we did him an injustice in our comments yesterday, which we hereby correct.

Nevertheless, he *did* state in his original communication that the letter given by him, and signed D., was from "Gen. GRANT's brother-in-law;"—and having made so distinct a statement as this concerning its authorship, we submit that the responsibility still rests with him. The letter derived all its importance from the statement, which he made, that it was "from Gen. GRANT's brother-in-law." Was it—or was it not? Did he speak of his own knowledge, or on the assurance of somebody else?

There is another view of this matter which may throw some light upon it.

It is very clear that the letter was written by somebody who desired to damage Gen. GRANT with the Republicans as the Presidential candidate of their party. It referred in the following terms to an article said to embody his views:

"He has definite views of his own, which are tolerably well expressed in an article written by a young friend of his for the January number of the *Galaxy*. Of course, he must not be held responsible for all the views therein expressed, but it gives about what he thinks of the present political situation."

Now we have been informed that the article in the *Galaxy* thus referred to was written by an *attaché* of the *World*; and that newspaper has taken quite an active part in pressing this matter upon public attention and in trying to prove, from it and other sources, that Gen. GRANT cannot possibly be the candidate of the Republican Party. The *World* of yesterday has an editorial article on the subject which takes the same ground as the *Courier's* correspondent, and indeed reads very much like his letter.

These circumstances give rise to sundry queries, as for example: (1,) Were not the *Galaxy* article and the Dent letter written by one and the same person? (2,) May he not be the person who writes the New-York letters for the Charleston *Courier*? And, (3,) is it not possible, at least, that he may be the same person who writes occasional articles in the *World* on this subject? These queries, though of no great importance, are not without a certain kind of interest, and it is not impossible that the *Courier's* correspondent may deem them worthy of his attention.

The Franco-Italian Situation.

Our latest European mail advices concerning the Franco-Italian difficulty are such as to show the critical situation of affairs between the two Powers. The French Government deems the aspect of matters in Italy so serious that "no precautions have been neglected." It is announced that there are ships enough at Toulon and Marseilles to carry five divisions to Civita Vecchia, and that the army of Lyons is only twelve hours from Toulon. Napoleon is holding these menaces over Italy at a time when the Italian people are so enraged about the course of France as to be almost uncontrollable. He is evidently applying the same principle to the Italians that he declared in his recent speech he intended to apply to his own people. He said he meant in these "times of excitement and dangerous impulses" to render his enemies powerless by reminding them of the "firmness of repression and the energy and authority of the ruling power," and he declared that for his part they might rest assured that he would uphold his power firmly and strongly, unshaken by obstacles or opposition. This sort of thing has assuredly worked very successfully in France thus far; but it is not yet certain that it will work with equal success when applied to Italy.

The officer commanding the French army supporting the Pope, made a speech to a deputation of Pontifical officers on quitting Rome, in which he said: "We abandon Rome, but only to proceed to Civita Vecchia. Remember that behind the brigade which remains in your port *stands the French army*, ready to advance to your succor and that of the Holy See." A Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* says that the evacuation of Rome greatly mortified the French officers, who rather hoped to come into collision with the Italian army; and he added that these French officers certainly speak as bitterly of the Italians as of the Prussians, and blame their own Government for not showing fight to the Government of Florence.

As to the other side, we are told that all kinds of rumors are prevalent with respect to the ulterior intentions of the Italian Government, which is now supposed to be secretly favoring the manœuvres of the party of action. The same kind of accusation has been brought against it ever since the beginning of the Garibaldian troubles with the Pope. The course of conduct of the Italian authorities gave the charge enough of color to enable NAPOLEON to use it with great force as a justification for his own movements.

Late advices by telegraph mention a new attempt at negotiation on a new basis. France offers to coöperate with Italy for the abrogation of the September Convention, with the understanding that any agreement they may arrive at in the matter shall be submitted to the approval of the other Powers of Europe. But this statement was immediately followed by another to the effect that the French Government was seriously considering the necessity of ordering its troops back to Rome from Civita Vecchia. This last announcement shows how very critical the situation of affairs still continues to be. If war is avoided, the escape from it will be a narrow one. We do not wonder that VICTOR EMMANUEL's daughter, the Princess CLOTILDE, has spent "several hours" in praying for her father at the shrine of the Virgin in the chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires.

The Shipping Interest—The Builders and the Carrying Trade.

The shipbuilders and shipowners of Maine appear not to place much reliance on the bill introduced into Congress by one of their Representatives, as a means of removing the depression now felt by the shipping interest. Mr. LYNCH, indeed, proposes to employ an old protectionist weapon, and one which, like many others derived from the same armory, usually inflicts as much injury upon the nation using it as upon the nations it is intended to affect. His plan is to discriminate to the extent of ten per cent. *ad valorem* on goods imported in American ships as against goods imported in foreign bottoms. It has not occurred to him that hostile legislation provokes retaliation, and therefore that while his measure, if adopted, might for a time increase the call for American shipping, its ultimate effect would be to exclude American vessels from foreign ports. Thus, the latter end of our mercantile marine would be worse than the first. In the attempt to give it a monopoly, we should expose it to destruction.

The builders and owners who met in convention a few days ago at Bath, attribute the extreme depression which prevails principally to the "heavy burden of duties and taxes upon many of the materials entering into the construction of vessels;" and the remedy they seem most to favor is the allowance of drawback of all import duties and internal taxes on articles used in the trade. The details of the burden, as enumerated by one of the speakers, show at once the ground of the complaint, and the cumbrous absurdities of the present fiscal system. Timber is imported from the British Provinces, and under the Reciprocity Treaty came in free of duty. The Provinces, however, allow a drawback on imported materials, and now collect an export duty on such materials as they send abroad; so that the Maine shipbuilders are required to pay the provincial export duty, in addition to the import duty levied under our tariff. This is but the beginning of the load. For materials produced at home are subject to internal taxation; the ship is taxed at a valuation into which all previous duties and taxes enter; "then comes a tax of thirty cents a ton for the privilege of using property which has already been fully taxed; and, finally, if the owner should after all secure any income, he is taxed on that." The illustration might be duplicated and reduplicated from the experience of other businesses, but it is not the less effective as a key to the difficulty under which American shipbuilders labor, as compared with the builders in the Provinces.

The error of the movement is, that it aims at exceptional legislation instead of identifying the shipping interest with other interests, and seeking relief through some general measure of improvement. The principles embodied in the particular measures of relief suggested by the Bath Convention are sound, but the advocacy of them is in this instance weakened by the desire to separate shipping from all other interests, and to claim for it special consideration. The import duty levied on the raw materials of shipbuilding imported from the provinces or elsewhere, is open to the same objection which applies to import duties on all raw materials, and to none else. If domestic industry is to be encouraged, it is folly to tax the raw materials on which it is to be employed; and the part of wisdom for the Maine people is therefore to coöperate with those who contend for the untaxed admission of all raw materials used in industrial pursuits, in accordance with the recent policy of other manufacturing nations. So again in reference to the internal revenue; the relief which the shipbuilders seek is the relief which the whole country needs. Cumulative taxation is not peculiar to the case of shipbuilding. It runs through the entire system of internal revenue, and is one of those flagrant absurdities which Congress ought not to be allowed to overlook. As to the double taxation on materials imported from the provinces, there is no remedy except through a return to reciprocity, which Maine, of all the Eastern States, has hitherto been the most anxious to prevent.

The first step to be taken by the associated shipbuilders is, then, to divest themselves of the notion that they are a peculiar people, over whom Congress is bound to throw its fostering care. The misconception did not originate with our friends in Maine. The same class in England clung to the same idea after the old monopoly system had been discarded by all other industries. But the pretension will not endure the rough handling which the traditional theory of protection experiences at the hands of tax-payers. The shipbuilding trade is as good as other trades employing the same amount of capital and the same number of workmen, and no better. Its title to consideration rests upon the same basis as that on which other industries stand, and no other. The only just legislation which the shipowners can seek is, therefore, that which should be demanded for the country at large—legislation that shall promote all domestic industry by removing duties now levied on imported raw materials, and by so simplifying internal taxation that manufactures shall pay a tax but once, and that on their final results. The days of special interests and exceptional legislation in their favor are, or should be, over. And any attempt to revive them, for the benefit of shipbuilders or other classes, will deserve defeat as an attempt to mulct the people for the benefit of a very limited number.

Of course, the Maine movement brings to its aid the plea in favor of a large mercantile marine as a nursery for the navy in the event of war. The Transatlantic protectionists relied a great deal upon the national prejudice touching "the wooden walls of old England." Drury's ballads helped to perpetuate the feeling. American shipbuilders now fall back upon something similar in its nature. Stated syllogistically, their argument at Bath runs in this wise: Monitors or ships of war are of no use without seamen to man them; seamen cannot be had, in an emergency, unless the country possess a large mercantile marine; therefore, "among the highest duties of our Government, that of fostering, building up and maintaining a great commercial marine stands especially prominent." Now, the general proposition that Congress should by all legitimate means foster the commercial marine, may probably be set down as indisputable. Whatever can be done to strengthen industry and facilitate enterprise, without loss or injury to others, should be done. It does not follow, however, that special benefits should be conferred upon the ship-builders. The possession of a large mercantile marine does not involve prohibitory laws, or any exceptional measure, in behalf of those who build ships. And if we can have cheaper ships of American build only by exempting our ship-builders from burdens which all others must continue to bear, the question arises, May not an American mercantile marine be otherwise more advantageously fostered? What the shipowner, the carrier, needs, is cheaper ships—whether built in Maine or New-Brunswick, matters comparatively little to him. Hence, so far as a mercantile marine is concerned, it is apparent that it might be promoted by the removal of hindrances to the purchase of foreign-built vessels. Great steamship lines on routes exposed to a keen foreign competition probably require yet more substantial aid. Subsidies may be requisite to enable our ocean steamers to compete on the Atlantic with the subsidized Cunarders. But, apart from this branch of enterprise, all that is wanted to restore the American hold upon the carrying trade is, permission to buy ships wherever they are produced most cheaply. And if the shipbuilders persist in pushing their claims to monopoly, it is at least possible that this alternative will be urged with a force not easily resisted.

Gen. Butler and the New-York Election in 1864.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cut the following from the TIMES of to-day:

"When Gen. BUTLER was sneeringly alluded to in Congress last week as the 'Hero of New-Orleans,' he sprang to his feet and 'protested once for all,' saying that he was not the hero of New-Orleans, but 'I do claim to be the *hero of New-York* in the election of 1864. They had an honest election then, which they have never had before or since.' It is painful to think that there are contestants for all Gen. BUTLER's claims of every kind. It will be remembered, when this question was up before, that Gen. DIX put forward some claims to credit for preserving the peace in New-York when it was threatened at the particular time referred to. As commander of the Department, he issued all orders for the stationing of the forces, for the disposition of troops, and for maintaining order throughout the City. He never for a moment ceased his authority in these matters, even when Gen. BUTLER took up his quarters at the Hoffman House, and ordered several citizens to appear before him and answer for their conduct. If Gen. BUTLER ever did any more than this we should like him to produce the record of it, and thus give some color to his claim of being the 'Hero of New-York.'"

I assume the TIMES desires to publish the truth. If I am mistaken, then, it will not publish this. Every officer and soldier of the troops of the Army of the James which were sent to New-York to preserve the peace in November, 1864, reported to myself and to me only. All orders stationing them were issued by myself, without consultation with or direction from Gen. DIX on that subject, or any interference on his part.

If the Editor of the TIMES will turn back to its files of that date, he will find that the order stating the conditions which would be enforced to maintain the peace of the City was issued by me, as commander of the forces of the United States in the State of New-York. Did not the TIMES at the time eulogize the efforts of Gen. BUTLER in keeping the City quiet? Turn to the files and see!

Will this note have as conspicuous an insertion as the misstatement. Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

We have no intention of depreciating the military or political labors of Gen. BUTLER at the time referred to. In objecting to his claim of being the "Hero of New-York" in the election campaign of 1864, we never thought of disputing that he had command of that part of the "Army of the James," which was assigned to special duty in this Department, then under the command of Gen. DIX. When on the 4th of November Gen. DIX issued the order mentioning the assignment of BUTLER to duty in his (DIX's) Department, he explicitly stated that he would "take command of the troops which are arriving," that is, the detachment from BUTLER's own command in Virginia. But the fact still remains that Gen. DIX continued to retain his position as "Commander of the Department of the East," and continued, in that capacity, to issue such military orders as were required for maintaining the peace of the city. Gen. BUTLER, both in the Congressional speech in which he claimed to be the "Hero of New-York," and in the note which he now sends us, entirely ignores this overruling circumstance; virtually denies that Gen. DIX continued in the exercise of his powers as chief commander of the Department, and the local forces therein, and puts forth pretensions of which we thought he had been pretty effectually stripped when first he brought them to public notice.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have seen no contradiction of the statement that the cars running on the Lake Shore Railroad at the time of the Angola accident were what are called "compromise cars,"—that they were running on a track differing an inch and a half in width from the one they were meant to run on. The theory is that by constructing the wheels a little wider than is necessary for the narrowest gauge, they will run safely on one for which they are not quite wide enough. Unless we are misinformed a good many roads in this country are managed on this principle. The matter deserves and demands inquiry.

Gen. WADE HAMPTON seems inclined to stand by the liberal and progressive views which he expressed immediately upon the close of the war. In a recent speech he calls on the people of South Carolina to recognize the political rights of the blacks as they have already recognized their freedom. He says that for his own part he is "perfectly willing to see a constitution adopted by the State conferring the elective franchise on the negro, on precisely the same terms as is exercised by the white man, guarding against the abuse of this privilege by a slight educational and property qualification for all classes." This ought to afford a basis on which progressive men of both North and South can unite; but Congress has gone far beyond this and decreed universal suffrage to the Southern negroes, without regard to qualification of any sort.

We have from time to time, for a good while back, welcomed the intimations that Mr. THURLOW WEED intended to devote himself to writing the memoirs and recollections of his very long, active and influential public life. He has lately renewed our gratification in this respect, but unfortunately his promises are, as usual, clogged with conditions! It is a good many years now since, in a conversation which he may or may not remember, he gave us to understand that he intended to devote himself to this labor of love just as soon as the controversy in the Whig party, between the "Woolley Heads" and the "Silver Greys," was settled! That heated contest has long since ceased to trouble anybody; but Mr. WEED has found a good many others which have required his attention! He now promises to undertake the task as soon as Gen. GRANT is elected; but we are not at all certain that he will feel wholly at leisure even then.

We observe that in one of our Courts, where certain parties have been brought up for cruelty to animals in exposing cattle to the Arctic blasts of last week's storm, in an open lot, with rocks to stand on and no shelter, testimony is produced in abundance to prove that farmers in the country habitually expose their cattle in this way in Winter. It is not surprising, perhaps, that witnesses can be found to give such testimony; but one wonders where the judges and jurymen who listen to it patiently can have been brought up. They ought to be apprenticed to a first-class farmer for a Winter or two; they would be better qualified for trying such cases than they are now.

Almost before Sir WILLIAM NAPIER has got his Abyssinian expedition well in hand he is censured by the London *Times* for delay and incapacity. It is always the same old story; a commander is fortunate in our day who does not encounter the severest criticism if he fails to move his troops to keep time with the quick beat of the feverish popular pulse. "On to Abyssinia" is so much the cry in London that any delay seems enormous. We should say the chances were about nine out of ten that Sir WILLIAM NAPIER will not be retained in the command of the expedition unless the war should suddenly come to a prosperous end. He has the consolation, however, of knowing that anybody else in his place would probably have encountered the same impatient complaints. As to the expedition itself, if it meets with prompt success, it will not be because of the confidence and the hopefulness of the people in England, where all sorts of ill have been augured of it.

There seems to be something of a lull in the discussion of the Presidential question; but the Vice-Presidency is still very actively canvassed. In this State the Republicans present Gov. FENTON and Gov. MORGAN, and the contest between the friends of each is eager, and becoming somewhat heated. We are inclined to think that as matters stand now the former is decidedly ahead—having more direct control of the management and machinery of the party. Senator FESSENDEN, we notice, is mentioned in Maine for the Presidency; but the tide runs stronger and stronger in favor of GRANT. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the Maine Senator will be a formidable candidate for the second place.

It is all very well to put a "good face" on things, and make everything look pleasant: but it must not be carried too far. We have indulged in a great deal of self-congratulation over the manner in which we went through and came out of the war; and there has been a corresponding effort to treat the debt, and the taxes and the business troubles consequent upon the war as matters of very little importance. But, however well meant, the effort can hardly be called a success. The great mass of our people cannot be made to believe these roseate assurances. They *feel* the pressure upon them, in every way and upon every department of their daily lives: and no amount of argument will blind them or make them insensible to actual facts. Members of Congress will do well to bear this in mind.

The season of garroting appears to have returned to London; the papers record quite a number of unusually bold highway robberies of this nature. A writer in the *Times* makes one suggestion that we may also heed. He notes the fact that these knock-down robberies rarely occur save to persons who have something on them worth a great risk to steal, either a sum of money on some special occasion, or a regularly carried amount of valuable matter, knowledge of which is obtained beforehand by the robber. The several robberies of bank messengers in this City point that moral; and the case of a poulterer, who was on the night before Christmas bereft of his day's receipts, 1,200, on an Eighth-avenue car, is another illustration. If one is an habitual bearer of valuables, then, or has by chance a specially costly package on the person, constant care is necessary not only to beware of actual attack, but to guard against making known the only thing that makes an attack probable. Never show any more money or other valuable matter than is needful.

The great attempt to arouse interest in a double-track, cheap freight railway system in this country is one that must more and more get a hold upon public attention. At present, while the railroad interest of the country has succeeded in obtaining grants of about 184,000,000 acres of public land in aid of constructing the various lines, on the strength of the great facilities it was preparing for traffic and commerce, in fact the combined and combining monopolies of the great transporting lines have arranged a tariff of rates which unfairly discriminate against our greatest exporting interest—the cereals and farm products. Such measures must increase the demand for cheaper transportation. And whether it take the form of a grand ship canal to the lakes, or of a freight railway, open alike to every kind of freight and supported by an equitable and evenly adjusted toll-tariff, is matter of future consideration. Not far in the future, however, for our agricultural interests are growing to colossal proportions, and must be duly accommodated.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* suggests that the Democratic Party blazon on "the old starry banner" the revolutionary names of HANCOCK and ADAMS as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. It won't do. Names are all very well as handles, and in that capacity they may even be made ornamental, and a certain pattern may become favorite. But no man buys an instrument because of its handle. There is too much work to be done in this country for that kind of thing. "Revolutionary names" will do for "buncombe," but we presume the Democratic Party will be more anxious about the cutting edge and the temper than the handle of the tools they are going to try to work with.

There is in England what is called "The Aeronautical Society," of which the Duke of Argyle is President, and the object of which is to promote the navigation of the air. A circular has just been issued announcing the purpose of the Society to hold an exhibition in May next of machinery and apparatus relating to this subject. In order to collect a fund for the payment of the expenses of such an exhibition, and of prizes, contributions are asked from persons interested in the project.

That "Christmas Tale the Day After," which was published in the TIMES yesterday, was neither by Mr. BERGH, as some have fancied, nor by Mr. DICKENS, as others have supposed. Though it was imbued with the moral purpose to which Mr. BERGH has dedicated his life in connection with the prevention of cruelty of animals, and though it might be characterized by that blending of humor and sentiment which distinguishes the writings of Mr. DICKENS, yet neither of these gentlemen can be held responsible for its authorship or appearance. Nor was it by any of the *Ledger* writers, or by the father of "Little Bully Bob," or by the owner of the dog "Bub." If this explanation is not necessary to correct misapprehensions already formed, it may be the means of preventing their formation.

Gettysburgh Association—Letter from Ex-Recorder James M. Smith.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I have seen a controversy in the papers in reference to some of the property proposed to be distributed in your enterprise, in which the value is stated to be merely nominal. I have already stated to you the value of my farm, which I proposed to sell to "The Gettysburgh Asylum Association." It is not a sufficient object to me to hold you to your contract if that will embarrass in any way your laudable enterprise. I repeat what I stated before, that I refused $45,000 for my farm with the stock and farming utensils, and would refuse it again. I do not wish to have you involved in any newspaper controversy that will affect you in any way, and for that purpose I propose to cancel my agreement with you, and you can substitute something else in place of it.

Yours truly, JAMES M. SMITH.

To the Gettysburgh Asylum Association.

We are assured that the withdrawal of the farm by Mr. SMITH has been accepted by the Gettysburgh Asylum management; and that they have substituted the alleged value of the farm for $60,000 in greenbacks, to be divided into two equal purses for the ticket holders. This, if true, certainly evinces a desire to deal fairly with the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

It seems as though history were likely to repeat herself in the matter of Oratorio. We all know that HANDEL started in life as an opera composer. He was also a manager, and imported artists into England, and knew what it was to encounter their hostilities, and the fierce partisanship of stockholders. As a matter of course he became bankrupt. The opera went to the deuce, as it is constantly in the practice of doing. Singers formed themselves into little gangs and went to the limbo known as the Provinces, hoping to become happy and prosperous managers. There they scratched out each other's eyes, cheated the landlords, abused the public, and speedily returned to a normal state of mingled misery and maccaroni. This is the story of Italian opera more than a hundred years ago, and it is the story of to-day. When opera *had* failed for the hundredth time, and ruined all its best friends, HANDEL, sobered perhaps by adversity, took to writing oratorios and swearing less frequently than was his habit in the *coulises*. The new form entirely supplanted the old. For several years Italian opera went to the dogs and remained there. It seems as if something of the same kind were happening now. At all events there is every indication of a prosperous state of the public mind on the subject of Oratorio. On Wednesday night, when the "Messiah" was played, at Steinway Hall, there was not even standing-room, although it was stated that this could be had "only." It must have meant only—if you could get it. The audience was composed of a better class than we remember to have seen at any similar gathering, and was remarkable not only for its attention but for its discriminative appreciation. The performance merited consideration. It was by far the best that has been given in this City for many years. In the important masses of the orchestra and chorus there was symmetry and polish. The Harmonic Society turned out in full force, and there was in consequence a better balance of parts. The Society is still deficient in female voices, and it is to be hoped that its new fortunes will lead to a livelier desire for membership among the fair sex. Mr. RITTER, the conductor, took the choruses somewhat slower than usual, but the parts came in with considerable precision, and the whole effect was unusually clear and grand. The orchestra, too, did not dawdle in the background, as is too often its wont, but played vigorously, and with proper observation of the conductor. The "Hallelujah" chorus was of course the most attractive of the choral pieces, and fully merited the applause with which it was received. We were glad to notice that the audience accepted the suggestion of the management, and "stood up" during its performance.

The soloists were Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. We have repeatedly had occasion to express the opinion that there is no one living who can sing Oratorio music better than Mme. PAREPA-ROSA. It is not merely that her voice is powerful and extensive, but her exhaustive knowledge of the vocal art renders many an awkward passage graceful, and the clearness of her enunciation imparts an earnest intelligence even to the text. In the opening bars of the great aria, "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," the lady seemed to be somewhat fatigued and unsteady, but she quickly recovered and thereafter sang with an exquisite sense of coloring and a beautiful limpidity of tone. It is needless to speak of the other artists, who are well known and reliable, and without whom it would be difficult, if not impossible, to give an Oratorio performance in New-York. It is proper, however, to add that Miss HUTCHINGS shared with Mme. ROSA the applause of the evening.

We notice that Mr. HARRISON has effected an arrangement with the New-York Mendelssohn Union, by which the public will have an opportunity of enjoying four more performances of Oratorio. The first will take place on Saturday next, the 28th, when Mr. BRISTOW's new Oratorio of "Daniel" will be produced for the first time under the composer's individual direction. The remaining performances take place at monthly intervals, and embrace BEETHOVEN's "Mount of Olives," MENDELSSOHN's 42d Psalm, "As the Hart Pants," and VON BREE's cantata, "St. Cecilia's Day."

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Mr. DICKENS, last evening, commenced his third course of readings in this City at Steinway Hall, the selections being from the *Christmas Carol* and the trial scene from *Pickwick*. The Hall was well filled, and the audience received Mr. DICKENS with the cordiality and enthusiasm which on all previous occasions have greeted his appearance in this City. He was suffering last evening with a severe cold, but its effects were not at all perceptible after he had fairly got into the reading. To-night he will read *Nicholas Nickleby* and *Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party*.

Acknowledgements.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions in aid of Mrs. BOONE and her destitute children:

Clerks of the National Bank of the State of New-York	$40 00
T. H.	2 00
C. M. Bogart	3 00
James Kelly	5 00
A Family Christmas Contribution	1 84
No Name	1 00
No Name	1 00
A. H. C.	5 00
Attaches of Eighth District Coll. Office	32 00
Christian Charity	1 00
M. D.	10 00

Mr. Fessenden for President.

From the Portland Press.

The following extract from a private letter, written by a prominent merchant of Chicago to a gentleman in this city, is believed to express a feeling that is widely prevalent throughout the country:

"Permit me to say that in my opinion Mr. FESSENDEN is the strongest and best man that can be put up in nomination for the Presidency. I have talked with many men on this subject, and find that the great mass of sober-thinking men of the Republican Party, and also those half Republicans known as war Democrats, prefer Mr. FESSENDEN. His strength is with that class of men who say little—hence his name is not so often heard as that of men who are supported by the loud talkers. So far as I am acquainted with the West, I should divide the people into, first, a small class of extreme Radicals; second, the loud-talking and managing men, who all go for GRANT because they think he is the coming man; third, the quiet thinking men who go for the best man, with small regard to party. This third class are for FESSENDEN. A few days ago I asked one of our best citizens—a man who is, and always has been a Democrat, who among all our public men would make the best President. He replied, 'FESSENDEN, and if he is nominated I will vote for him.'"

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Gen. ALVIN C. GILLEM, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Mississippi, arrived here this morning, under orders from Gen. ORD, to represent to the President and Gen. GRANT the destitute and turbulent condition of the freedmen in his district. He obtained interviews with both and submitted his report, which he made to Gen. ORD on the 10th inst., and which has already been published. The statements made by Gen. GILLEM regarding the condition of the freedmen show a condition of things now existing similar to that which existed last year; failure of crops, failure to pay on the part of planters, indisposition to contract on the part of freedmen, and much destitution with some trouble. What measures may be suggested as the result of Gen. GILLEM's visit here it is yet impossible to say. Gen. ORD will probably be directed to disarm all persons, black and white, who may be unlawfully armed.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. MEADE, who has been here for several days, came at the request of the President, it is said; but it cannot be positively stated that he has been requested to assume command of the Third Military District in place of Gen. POPE. The President's dislike of the latter is constantly increasing. But he lacks the particular occasion to enable him to gratify his feelings by taking off POPE's head. Those in his confidence assert that the order will be issued at once, and that Gen. SWAIN, commanding the District of Alabama, will be relieved at the same time. No name has been mentioned as the latter's successor.

THE LATE GEN. GRIFFIN.

The remains of Gen. GRIFFIN are expected to reach this city on Saturday, and will be deposited in the family vault until after the holidays, when it is probable they will be given military burial. An order will shortly be issued authorizing the Quartermaster-General to give transportation for the remains of officers who have died at the South the past season, whenever permission is obtained from the War Department for their removal.

THE ARMY.

Gen. GRANT having anticipated the action of Congress in the reduction of the army, it is probable that there will be no further decrease of its strength. The sense of the Military Committee of the House, to whom the subject has been referred, seems to be against any reduction below the limit to which Gen. GRANT's action will in a few months bring it. There were 2,527 brevets given in the regular army from the opening of the war to the 13th September, 1867, as follows: 151 Major-Generals, 3.0 Brigadiers, 400 Colonels, 683 Lieutenant-Colonels, 990 Majors, 770 Captains, and 214 Lieutenants. Many of these besides received two brevets, and some five.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

MURDER.

Last night, while three white men were turning a corner in the First Ward, one of them ran against a colored man, who, in company with a colored woman, were going in an opposite direction. The colored man, after uttering an oath, fired his revolver at the white man, who to-day died from the effects of the wound. The murderer escaped.

BANK RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Judge UNDERWOOD, who several days ago decreed that the deed of trust in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore *vs.* The Bank of the Valley, in Virginia, was invalid, to-day appointed HAMILTON G. FAUT, of Richmond, receiver, to take charge of the assets of the latter bank. The assets are over a million of dollars.

MILEAGE OF RAILROADS.

Director DELMAR, of the Bureau of Statistics, reports the total authorized mileage of railroads in the United States to be 54,000, of which over 38,000 miles have been completed. The total cost was $1,654,000,000.

NAVAL BULLETIN.

Chief-Engineer W. H. Shock has been ordered to duty as Chief-Engineer of the Washington Navy-yard. First Assistant Engineer E. Olsen has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard as an assistant to Chief-Engineer Wood. First Assistant H. W. Robel has been ordered to iron-clad duty at New-Orleans. Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York. Second Assistant Engineers E. M. Breese and B. F. Wood, and Third Assistant Engineer George C. Wilson, have been ordered to Mound City, Ill. Third Assistant John Lowe has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard. Surgeon W. F. Hord and Second Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenbery have been detached from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders. Chief-Engineers John Johnson, Mortimer Kellogg, D. B. Macomb, First Assistant Levi R. Green, Acting First Assistant W. Pennington, and Third Assistant Engineer C. F. Nagle, have been detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and waiting orders. Acting Chief George T. Hebard and Second Assistant W. J. Barrington and Charles H. Koehl have been detached from the *De Soto*, and granted leave of absence. First Assistant Clerk Fisher and Second Assistant W. L. Nicoels and H. D. McEwen have been detached from the New-York Navy-yard, and waiting orders. Acting First Assistant Charles Cranston has been detached from the *Contoocook*, and granted leave of absence. First Assistants A. L. Greene and D. M. Greene, and Second Assistant Engineer J. E. Watts have been detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and waiting orders. Acting Third Assistant W. S. Jarboe has been detached from the Washington Navy-yard and waiting orders. Second Assistant E. Stiles has been detached from special duty at Washington, and ordered to League Island for duty. First Assistant James Munroe has been detached from iron-clad duty at New-Orleans, and granted leave of absence. First Assistant F. C. Goodwin has been detached from special duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New-York, and placed on waiting orders. The following have been honorably discharged: Acting Assistant N. E. Stall, E. L. Thorp; Acting Second Assistants D. B. Fennell, George Cowie, and Acting Third Assistant W. H. Barclay.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were disposed of in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 57.—United States, appellants, *vs.* schooner *Sea Witch* and cargo. Case argued.

No. 58.—United States appellants, *vs.* brig *Gasiena Hilligonda* and cargo. Case argued.

No. 59.—Prentice, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Pickeragin, Jr. Case submitted.

No. 60.—County of Lane plaintiff in error, *vs.* State of Oregon. Case argued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention Returns—Robbery—Adjournment of Courts—The Augusta Railroad—Christmas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

The official returns of the vote upon the Convention still fail to come in, and little solicitude is now felt on the subject. The indications at present are that the Convention is carried by a majority of 6,000 votes. Those who at the elections saw no reason why they should vote at all, now see none, or very little, why they should be solicitous about the result. "Convention" or "No Convention" is not a question in which there remains any great interest in South Carolina. This indifference appears to have resulted from two causes diametrically opposite to each other: first, despondency, and second, hope—the hope that the national reaction in favor of an equitable Constitution will be sufficiently strong to operate upon the Constitutional Convention, and cause it to make a Constitution to a large extent, at least, equitable in its provisions. The despondents, in whatever of hope they have, look to a reversal of any unjust legislation that fanaticism may, in the heat of party, force upon the Convention, while the hopefuls look for justice in the Convention itself. It is expected that the Convention will meet about the 20th of January.

Acts of violence are more frequent than usual—violence generally for the purpose of gain—as we approach the end of the year. Three days ago a band of eight negroes took forcible and felonious possession of a wagon, six mules and two bales of cotton belonging to a Mr. MOSELY, living near Gadsden, ten miles below Columbia. This is the boldest act of this character that has occurred in this district; but a great number of instances of stealing have occurred of late. Of the eight negroes concerned in the above affair, seven have already been arrested by the Police of this city.

The several courts that have been in session here for over a month have all adjourned after an unusual amount of business. In addition to the Court of Appeals and the Court of Errors, the United States Circuit Court, over which Judge BRYAN, of Charleston, presides, has claimed an unusual share of public attention, owing to the greatly increased amount of business, now under the present *régime*, done in that Court.

With the past few months the railroad connecting Augusta and Columbia, directly—the Hamburgh and Columbia Railroad—has made considerable progress. The new iron bridge over the Congaree River, at Columbia, enables the contractors beyond to have their material delivered as needed; and the work, now five miles from Columbia toward Augusta, will be fifteen miles in a few weeks.

The usual preparations for the Christmas festivities do not appear this year, although there are still many signs of approaching holidays—fuller markets, gaudier show-windows, and a few *parties dansante* advertised.

The Convention will bring livelier times; and will doubtless impart a new activity to business in the trade line at least. BOISE.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

A meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday evening, to consider the rights of foreign-born citizens. Addresses were made by Hon. A. G. THURMAN, late Democratic candidate for Governor, Hon. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, and others. The following letter from Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1867.

P. K. Walsh, Esq., Chairman Committee of Invitations:

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 13th inst., inviting me to attend a public meeting on the 23d of this month, at Cleveland, to consider the rights of adopted citizens to the protection of the Government "when outside the limits of the United States." I regret that your brief notice prevents my presence at a meeting in whose deliberations I feel so deep an interest.

This question is determined by a reference to the Constitution, and the naturalization laws passed in pursuance thereof. That instrument authorizes the naturalization of aliens; and those laws, inviting immigrants, guarantee, by express contract, at home and abroad, the same protection to adopted as to native citizens. They have heretofore been appointed Envoys, Ministers and Consuls, to reside in foreign nations; from the army and navy they are often sent abroad on important missions; as Senators, members of Congress, Cabinet Ministers, soldiers and sailors, they go abroad on visits of public or of private business. Now, if the doctrine be true, that native allegiance be perpetual, all of these persons may be arrested and held as owing allegiance to some foreign power. For if the Federal Constitution cannot make an alien a citizen, with all the rights of a native to protection, neither can it exempt any such American officials from arrest and detention abroad, as owing allegiance to some European Power. Either the doctrine of native perpetual allegiance has this universal application, or it is a mere fiction, based upon the exploded doctrine of the divine right of Kings, and the feudal, or imperial idea of personal allegiance to a sovereign.

The claim of Great Britain to native perpetual allegiance, gave rise to the war of 1812. At its close, it was abandoned, so far as the right of search was concerned. The right, however, was not disclaimed by Great Britain, except as regards the right of search, which was abandoned in the correspondence of Lord ASHBURTON with Mr. WEBSTER, in 1842. When Great Britain abandoned the right of search, she relinquished, substantially, the doctrine of perpetual allegiance; because, if our seamen, who had been naturalized still owed allegiance to England, we would have clearly violated her rights in causing them to battle against the very Power to whom their allegiance was due. When we require an alien, on naturalization, to forswear his allegiance to all foreign Powers, and demand from him an oath of allegiance to this Government, we pledge the nation to guarantee to him the same protection, at home and abroad, as it extended to native citizens. More than two-thirds of our population are either of foreign birth or the descendants of those who immigrated here since the American Revolution. The foreign immigrants here, from 1849 to 1861, exceeded three millions, and, immigration, (so much needed to supply the vacuum in our labor and capital during the rebellion,) would be greatly promoted by the continuance of our pledge of protection to all adopted citizens. This pledge is binding upon the honor of the country, and must be redeemed regardless of any sacrifice of blood or treasure. It is a most sacred obligation, not only of the law, but of the Constitution, and to permit it to be repudiated would cover the country with dishonor and disgrace. These opinions have been uniformly entertained by me, and were fully expressed by the Senate of the United States in the climax of the Know Nothing excitement, when moving the reduction of the term of residence required by a foreigner from five to two years, as was the original law approved by WASHINGTON.

If the doctrine of native perpetual allegiance be correct our naturalization statutes are nullities, because in violation of the laws of nations; and the naturalized soldier or sailor who fights our battles at home and abroad is entitled to no protection, but may be seized and punished as a traitor by a foreign Power, whenever the opportunity presents.

The doctrine is monstrous, and strikes a fatal blow at our whole naval and military power, and threatens the existence of the government. The question is vital and should be brought to a speedy settlement. Foreign Powers must acknowledge that our adopted citizens have the same rights to protection by this government as citizens of American birth.

I think then, in view of recent events, and of the late brutal and bloody judicial murder of innocent men (as I believe,) in England, now is the time for the American Congress, by unanimous vote in both houses, to announce to the world, that the same protection will be extended by this Government to adopted as native citizens. Independent of such declaration, I believe it to be a constitutional duty of the Executive Department, under existing laws, to issue a proclamation announcing to all foreign powers that the equal rights of adopted citizens, with those of American birth, guaranteed by the laws of Congress, will be maintained.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

R. J. WALKER.

TIFFIN, O., Dec. 18, 1867.

Consultation of Kentucky Democrats.

The following call for a meeting of the Kentucky National Democratic Central Committee ("third party") and leading Democrats of that State, is published in the Louisville *Democrat* of the 22d inst.:

The Chairman of the National Democratic Central Committee, in view of the present political condition of the country and of the State, the continued aggressions upon the Constitution, by a party reckless of all regard for the true depositaries of power, and aiming to take the rule from intelligence to confer it on barbarism and ignorance, and, as advised by members of the Committee, thinks it proper that there should be some deliberate and mature action and advice by the Central Committee and other distinguished members of the National Democratic Party.

Therefore, by order of the Committee, he issues this call for a full meeting of the Central Committee, and such other distinguished Democrats as Senators Guthrie and Davis, ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, Col. R. T. Jacob, Gen. John M. Harlan, Hons. Jos. R. Underwood, B. C. Ritter, Aaron Harding, W. B. Kinkead, Harrison Taylor, George S. Shanklin, T. T. Alexander, George M. Adams, Thomas M. Green, and others from various parts of the State, to be holden on the 8th day January, 1868, in the City of Louisville, that a true representation of the feeling of the people may be had as to the propriety of calling a State Convention, and also such proper and suitable measures and concessions as can be made to heal the divisions among all professing Democratic opinions, that the entire conservative element of the State may, irrespective of the past, be united into one solid and effective body of opposition to Radicalism.

By order of the Committee.

J. H. HARNEY, Chairman.

JOS. WILSON, Secretary.

The Case of Mayor Horton, of Mobile.

Correspondence of the Newark (N. J.) Evening Courier.

MOBILE, Dec. 20, 1867.

As the decision made this day against Mayor HORTON, under the Civil Rights bill, will attract much attention, I propose giving you a summary of the case: After the "Kelly" riot last Summer, Mayor WITHERS was displaced, and GUSTAVUS HORTON, Esq., appointed in his place, which appointment elicited the antagonism of the daily papers, especially the *Tribune*, which each day by innuendoes and caricatures ridiculed the newly-appointed Mayor. Among the newsboys was ARCHIE JOHNSON, an idiotic, crippled negro, who was incited to follow Mayor HORTON through the streets crying out the newspaper articles relative to him in *that* issue of the *Tribune*, to the great annoyance to His Honor, who therefore ordered his arrest, and as acting magistrate, his subsequent banishment from the city. On JOHNSON's return from New-Orleans, he was arrested and again banished to Montgomery, from which place he returned in a few days, and was unmolested for thirty days, during which His Honor's enemies incited ARCHIE to renewed insults, for which he was again arrested and imprisoned for thirty days, but liberated on bond in eighteen days. Mayor HORTON is, of course, unpopular, because of his appointment by military authority, though many of his enemies acknowledge that he has well performed the duties of his office. A recent Grand Jury having indicted Mayor HORTON for "violation of the Civil Rights bill, in inflicting a punishment upon a negro that could not be inflicted upon a white man," the case has just been for three days before the United States Court, Judge BUSTEED presiding, and resulted in his conviction. The Judge's charge embraced these points: 1st, Magistrate HORTON could not preside as Judge over a case where HORTON, the Mayor or individual, was complainant. 2d, The law of Alabama expressly prohibits banishment from the State for crime. 3d, The city enactment under which JOHNSON was banished from the city, was in violation of the city charter, and hence null and void. 4th, That if this punishment could not be awarded a white man it could not a negro. There is much rejoicing that the "trap made to catch the Southerners has first gobbled up a Yankee official." A few cooler heads are saying that HORTON's enemies have overreached themselves, and developed a decision of the United States Court, in session in Alabama, that will never be reversed—that a crippled, half idiot negro is, before the law, the peer of the most favored of Alabama's citizens. This comes with crushing force the same week of the formation of "The Mobile Constitutional Club," with the watchword, "This is a white man's country, and we will suffer no equality of the negro."

The Extradition Case at Kingston, Ontario.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, Dec. 24.

FREEMAN B. SMITH, the counterfeiter, whose arrest in Kingston, Ontario, by Detective RAYMOUR, was recently noticed in the *Free Press*, was arraigned before a magistrate in that city on Friday last, for examination, a demand for his extradition having been made by the authorities of the State of Iowa. STEWART G. IRWIN, of Toledo, Iowa, testified as follows: "I am acquainted with the prisoner; he lived at Toledo and had no particular occupation; I am foreman of a printing office, and he was in the habit of visiting me at my place of business; he told me that he understood manufacturing bogus coin, and showed me dies for that purpose; I saw him make a small box for moulds, and melt metal and run coin of the denomination of ten cents; I have had the dies in my possession which SMITH constructed; the coin made by him was well calculated to pass as genuine."

As we have already intimated, the point now at issue in the matter of the extradition of SMITH, is that raised by the Canadian authorities, to wit: That the term forgery does not come within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty at present existing between this country and the Provinces. Counterfeiting, under the statutes of Ontario, is not an offence against the common law, but is simply a misdemeanor.

Mr. JOHN T. RICE, of Iowa, testified that by the laws of that State counterfeiting is classed under the head of forgery, and that it was his belief that such was the prevailing rule throughout the United States.

There is clearly a conflict of opinion between the authorities of the two countries relative to the acceptation of the term "forgery," which will take considerable time yet to settle. The counsel for the accused insist upon his discharge, while the prosecution strenuously oppose it. It was suggested by Mr. S. B. FREEMAN, who appears for the prosecution, that the point at issue be referred to the Judges at Toronto, but no further action in that direction has yet, we believe, been taken.

Outrages in Kentucky During the War.

The following card from Gen. BRISBIN is published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 23, 1867.

Officers and soldiers who served in Kentucky during the late war, and who know, personally, of murders and outrages committed by rebel soldiers and citizens in that State, will please forward information to me of the facts. Union citizens resident in Kentucky, whose friends have been murdered or outraged, will please correspond with me by letter. All communications will be treated as confidential.

I desire not only to exculpate Gen. BURBRIDGE from the unjust charge made against him, but to show to the people that many murders, rapes, arsons and thefts were committed by the rebels.

Northern and Southern papers favorable to the cause of justice will please copy this notice.

JAMES S. BRISBIN.

The Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

The Montpelier (Vt.) *State Journal* gives some of the testimony received at the investigation of the late catastrophe at Northfield on the Vermont Central Railroad, by which many workmen met a terrible death, and adds:

"In so serious a matter, we have been a little reluctant to attempt an abstract of the most material parts of the testimony of the principal actors in the scene, lest injustice be done; but we think those most responsible must stand, upon the balance of the testimony, substantially as this statement leaves them: No bunter to stop the train, no bell rope for signal to apply brakes, no warning whistle from the engine, no effective signal or command from anybody seen in time. TENNEY holds LOCKLIN responsible for the train, LOCKLIN holds ABBOTT, and ABBOTT puts the responsibility upon TENNEY."

The Late Congressman Hamilton, of Ohio.

Gen. BRINKERHOFF, of Mansfield, Ohio, has received a letter from the late Hon. C. S. HAMILTON, of the Ohio Eighth District, with whom his relations have long been of the most intimate and confidential character, bearing date Dec. 21. In a postscript Mr. HAMILTON wrote as follows in regard to his son, at whose hands he on the next day lost his life:

"As I have named above the cause of my being at home, it is proper I should be a little more explicit. My wife wrote me that my oldest boy, TOM, 18 years old, was threatened with insanity. I have found, on my arrival, that her fears had a real foundation, but I hoped that it would be but a temporary trouble until yesterday, when his conduct was such that I despaired of managing the case at home, or at a private water-cure, and I have made arrangements to take him to the Asylum at Columbus. He has been one of the most quiet, industrious and exemplary boys I ever knew, and my chief reliance for the management of my affairs and the control of my other children in my absence."

In Boston thirty persons are to be appointed in different sections of the city, to act as agents for the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, in order to bring postage stamps at retail within a convenient distance of the street boxes in all parts of the city.

MOZART GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met last evening at Mozart Hall, Broadway, for the purpose of reorganization for the coming year. Mr. LEE occupied the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who was present, was called to the platform. He thanked the Mozart organization, through its Committee, for their support in the late election, and said that notwithstanding his defeat then, he was by no means politically dead. He was prepared to combat Tammany and all opposition at future elections as he had been at the late one. Mr. WOOD was much applauded. The attendance was not large.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Spaulding, of St. Paul; Gen. J. J. Donaldson, of St. Louis; Gen. Meyer, of Washington; Hon. R. D. Marvin, of Jamestown, and Hon. A. Wing, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commissioner E. A. Rollins, of Washington, and Hon. J. S. Brown, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Samuel Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain," is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. D. S. Norten, of Minnesota; Hon. Jas. M. Scovil, of Camden; Hon. Gardiner R. Colby, of New-Jersey, and Hon. H. L. Churchill, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. D. R. Ashley, of Nevada, and Hon. J. P. Warden, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

From Mr. G. W. Allen.

Mr. GEORGE W. ALLEN, of Poughkeepsie, thus writes:

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1867.

Dr. Rowe,

No. 27 East 20th-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

As a mark of gratitude to you, and with a desire to induce others to avail themselves of your valuable services, I take this opportunity of acknowledging the benefit I have derived from your professional skill in the treatment of my throat, caused from and accompanied with catarrh. At the time I consulted you, and for a long time before, my throat was in a terrible condition, rendering it very difficult for me to swallow even soft food, and had been gradually growing worse, so that at this time I was up and around, and that was all. My general health was being very much impaired by it.

All previous medical skill, of which I had tried most liberally, availed nothing, forcing me to the conclusion that there was no relief for me, and that I must die. Thanks to your skill I did not die, but have been entirely cured, and have regained my health as good as ever it was before. That the cure is permanent there can seem to be no doubt, as it is over two years since I ceased your treatment, from which time there has not been even the slightest indication of a return of the difficulty.

Yours truly,

GEORGE W. ALLEN.

—Advertisement.

"A good sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home." For family use GROVER & BAKER'S is the best, and therefore the most desirable for a holiday present.—*Advertisement.*

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CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

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White China Dinner Sets, Second Choice, 143 ps., $30.
White China Tea Sets, Second Choice, 44 ps., $6 50.
Gold-edge Tea Sets, 44 ps., $15.
Decorated Tea Sets, $13.

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—Advertisement.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

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The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Culbert Brothers,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND
CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

Gifts for the Holidays.

The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ During the Holidays only.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Musical Boxes,

Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.

M. I. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Quick Operation.

If you have pain, ache or soreness in head, body or limbs, internal, external, acute or chronic, stop at once at Dr. Wolcott's office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York; No. 24 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; No. 36 Winter-st., Boston, or Vine, corner 5th-st., Cincinati, and it will be removed at no expense in three minutes by the application of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Sold everywhere.

Hair Goods Cheap! in Aid of the Poor.—An elegant assortment of ladies' hair goods and articles for the hair will be sold until Jan. 1, 1868, at METROPOLITAN HAIR COMPANY'S Rooms, No. 635 Broadway, up stairs, with the understanding that the purchasers will donate a liberal portion of the deduction made to the poor.

Radical Restoration.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (NEW STYLE) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (in one bottle,) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

A.—The Anatomical Eye Glass Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than any other eye glass.

JAMES PRENTICE,
No. 164 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents.

Parlor and Library Lace Curtains, in sets, for presents. Satin Damask Brocatel Curtains, hung, for the Holidays. Silk and French Wool Terry Curtains, made to order. Rich French Tapestry Table and Piano Covers. Embroidered Cloth Piano and Table Covers. Real Crochet Tidies, just received from Paris. Linen Table Damasks, the most beautiful yet offered. Damask Napkins to match. Most acceptable gifts to ladies.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

BANNIGAN—OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. B. M. Adams, CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, of Brooklyn, to JOANNA E. OSBORN, of New-York.

BOLLES—SHERMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, in this City, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, RICHARD J. BOLLES to Miss JULIA A. SHERMAN. No cards.

BERNARD—RICHINGS.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Francis Huntington, Mr. PIERCE BERNARD, of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE M. RICHINGS, of Philadelphia.

CHAMPION—WESTMAN.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Berry, ARTHUR CHAMPION to SARAH A. WESTMAN. No cards.

CHILDS—POWERS.—At Waterford, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George C. Baldwin, D. D., of Troy, DANIEL B. CHILDS, of New-York, to MARY, only daughter of Robert Powers.

HOFFMANN—BULLARD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, at Royalston, Mass., by the bride's father, Rev. E. Ballard, FERDINAND HOFFMANN, of Stockbridge, Mass., to CAROLINE BULLARD.

KNAEBEL—PRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, by Rev. George W. Dikeman, JOHN H. KNAEBEL to SUSIE D., daughter of John W. Pray, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MOONEY—JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Rockaway, N. J., by Rev. O. H. Perry, DEYO WALWORTH M. MOONEY, Esq., of Montreal, P. Q., to CAROLINE A. JACKSON, grand-daughter of the late Col. Joseph Jackson. No cards.

PITKIN—COE.—At West Winsted, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. H. Platt, assisted by Rev. Chas. Weatherby, GEORGE D. PITKIN, of New-York, to FRANCES A., only daughter of S. Ward Coe, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, Rev. HENRY ALLEN, Pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, N. J., to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, after a severe illness, JOHN B. BARKER, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 Sussex-st., on Friday, Dec. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BURR.—In Jersey City, on Christmas evening, JULIA A. SIMONTON, wife of William Henry Burr.

Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral to-day at 1½ o'clock, at No. 372 South 4th-st., near Monmouth. Take Newark-av. and Hudson City cars to Monmouth-st., or carriages, which will be in attendance at the ferry at 1 o'clock.

DENVER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, WILLIAM H., son of John and Mary Denver, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from the Grove-st. Baptist Church, Jersey City, N. J.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, L. C. HARRIS, of this City, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry S. Wilson, No. 25 West 35th-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

JEWETT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, MARY A. JEWETT, eldest daughter of Clement Jewett, of this City.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LOTT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, Mrs. SALINA W., wife of Jerome Lott.

MCGEE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCGEE, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of David J. Youngs, at Oyster Bay, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RICHARDSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 26, D. WALKER RICHARDSON.

Funeral from the residence of W. L. King, at Morristown, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

STEWARD.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 26, at his late residence, No. 26 Rutgers-st., Rev. IRA R. STEWARD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

SEELEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, JOHN T. SEELEY, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 329 West 22d-st., on Friday, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock M.

VAN VALKENBURG.—In this City, on Christmas morning, after a short illness, Miss SARAH VAN VALKENBURG, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral to be held at the residence of her mother, in Little Falls, N. Y.

VILLAVERDE.—At Mott Haven, on Thursday, Dec. 26, EMILIA VILLAVERDE, aged 6 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning. Carriages will be in attendance at Harlem Bridge, New-York side.

☞ Havana papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, WILLIAM WRIGHT, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 634 West 52d-st., on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon.

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New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer CIMBRIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF ANTWERP, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of December, at 10.30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:30 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE POSTMASTER-General has given authority to the Postmaster of this City to sell Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes, at a moderate discount, to a limited number of responsible business men, (Druggists, Stationers, &c.,) located in different parts of the City, who will agree to comply with certain conditions.

Application must be made between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the General Post-office, to

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ZETA PSI FRATERNITY.—The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity will be held at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., TO-DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 27, 1867, at 10 A. M. Supper at 8 P. M. All Alumni and undergraduates are cordially invited.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. A meeting of the Association will be held at the Headquarters, corner of Broome and Mott sts., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

DAVID B. DWIRE, President.

T. ELLIOTT ROYAL, Secretary.

A PRIMARY ELECTION OF THE FIRST Assembly District Union Republican Association will take place TO-NIGHT, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 83 Warren-st., for the purpose of electing officers and delegates for the ensuing year.

AMOS STOOKEY, President.

THOMAS CUMMINGS, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee there will be a primary election held at No. 475 Pearl-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock, P. M.

GARRETT BELL, President.

A. J. AARONS, GEO. GOODWIN, } Secretaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at No. 117 East Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, to elect officers and delegates to the Central Committee.

GEO. HANFORD, President.

CHARLES C. BRINK, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Union Republicans of this district are notified that a primary election for delegates to the General Committee and officers for the District Association for the ensuing year will be held at the headquarters, No. 636 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. By order.

EDWARD ELSWORTH, President.

JAS. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at Nos. 14 and 16 Eldridge-st., to elect officers for this Association and delegates to General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9.

GEO. DONALDSON, President.

WM. W. TINKLER, CHAS. F. KOCH, } Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election to elect delegates for the year 1868, and officers of the Association, will be held at Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT BEATTY, President.

GEO. W. JAQUES, N. D. THAYER, } Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election to elect delegates to the Committee for 1868, and officers of the Association, will be held at No. 203 East 4th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867. Polls open from 7½ o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M.

JOHN LALOR, President.

JOHN GERMAN, FRANK PAGE, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Union General Committee, there will be a primary election held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, to elect delegates and officers of the Association for 1868. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

KNOX MCAFEE, First Vice-President.

THOMAS G. SEELEY, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the General Committee, an election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at No. 143 Lewis-street, to choose officers of the Association and delegates to the General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS FITZGERALD, Vice-President.

B. G. FITZPATRICK, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Republican General Committee, a primary election will be held at their Headquarters, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and delegates to the General Committee.

Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

J. T. THOMPSON, President.

JOHN RAY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election to elect officers of the District Association, and delegates to the General Committee for the year 1868, will be held at No. 156 1st-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

HERMAN G. CARTER, N. HEYNE, } Secretaries

A MEETING OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District will be held at No. 401 West 33d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM STARRITT, Pres't.

CHARLES J. FARLEY, Sec'y.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Republican General Committee, a primary election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at Washington Hall, 8th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., to elect officers of the association for the year 1868.

JOHN W. MARTIN, President.

ADDISON P. SMITH, Secretary.

Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at their headquarters, No. 435 4th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Republican General Committee for the year 1868, and officers for the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT P. DUNCAN, President.

G. B. GIFFORD, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, a special meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at Headquarters No. 309 3d-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Committee, and officers of the Association for the year 1868. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

JAMES R. DAVIES, President.

JOHN COOPER, Jr., Secretary.

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings,

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
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NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
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FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
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DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1867.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187.76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
The coupons due 1st January next from bonds issued as guaranteed by the State of Missouri, in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on presentation after that date at this bank.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.
The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,030,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., Corner of Broadway and 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 28, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 14, 1868.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FORTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election, of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868. Poll will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at noon.
MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.
COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NOTICE—STUYVESANT BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for directors and inspectors of election, will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. CARMAN, President.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108	108½	10-40 Cou.	101⅞	101⅞
Coupon, 1881	112¼	112½	Gold	133⅞	134
5-20 Regist'd '62	104⅞	105	June 7.30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	108	108¼	July, 7.30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105½	May, comp'ds, '65	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	105½	105¾	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jy	108⅛	108¼	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115⅝	116
5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅛	108¼	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Reg.	101⅜	101⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Dec. 26, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $31 05 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $5 45 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JAN. 1, 1868,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
Free of Government Tax,
At the Company's Office,
No. 20 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH,
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.
The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1862) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

CAUTION.
NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.
The public are cautioned against taking sundry checks, dated on or before the 12th inst., drawn on this Bank, or on the ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK, payable at this Bank, or on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. The checks have been paid, and were stolen from a clerk on the 13th inst.; they are valueless in the hands of the holders. The Bank has a record of nearly all the checks.
JOHN R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WAYNE CO. COAL AND IRON RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, ON the first mortgage bonds of said Company will be paid on and after that date at the office.
S. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was
Voted, That a dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 24th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 24th inst. until the 1st of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent. free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1868.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 10, 1867.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 28th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed the 28th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 15th January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
J. A. LAWYOR, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3.
S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the second day of January next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
BULLS HEAD BANK.—THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The usual Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1867.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 3, next.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1868.
DEC. 21, 1867. L. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE BREWERY AND MALT-HOUSE, in Philadelphia, for sale. Brewing capacity, 20,000 to 30,000 barrels; malting capacity, 20,000 bushels. Every convenience and the latest improvements for carrying on the business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A DESIRABLE business property in Chambers-st., near Greenwich, for sale; the three-story and attic brick building No. 156 Chambers-st.; lot 23.6x75 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $7,000 CAPITAL, to engage in the cultivation of Sea Island cotton. Address H. M. B., Charleston, S. C.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF LIQUOR-store, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue B. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAURANT, No. 494 Broadway. Apply to the owner, A. HAMPE, corner Hanover and Beaver sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CLARENCES AND COUPES—We sell this month $300 to $400 less than former prices; in workmanship and style not surpassed, warranted for two years. HAM'S, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Dec. 20, 1867.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.
By order of the Board,
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on Deposits.
Free from Government Tax.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360 418 62.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.
The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent., on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.
INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE,
TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, Dec. 28,
At 10 A. M.,
LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
DAMAGED GOODS,
(For account of underwriters,)
being a portion of the stock of Messrs. A. Blum & Co., saved from the late fire on their premises,
Consisting in part of:
WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, QUILTS, &c.,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
FINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES, &c., &c.
This will be a very large and attractive sale, and should command the attention of all buyers.
Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, E. D.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
SOUTH 2D-ST.—The 3 two-story, basement and attic brick houses and lots, situated on the south side of South 2d-st., between 3d and 4th sts., and known as Nos. 79, 81 and 83. Lots 21.5 by 90 feet.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 27, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—A general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.; fine plated ware, fancy goods, cutlery, china, dinner and tea sets, furs, &c.
Also, at 2 P. M. a lot of new ready-made clothing, without reserve, rosewood pianos, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS TO CLOSE ESTATE of 1,447 bottles of fine old wines and liquors, vintage 1830 and 1833 to 1864, many years in bottles. The sale will commence with the above goods, after which we shall offer several lines of old wines, brandies, &c., in demijohns and cases, including several choice lots imported in cases; also, allage cask of old Caol Ila Scotch whisky, cognac brandies, Irish whisky, &c.; several lines high grade champagne, hocks, &c.
From a personal acquaintance with the late owner of this stock, as well as careful examination of the goods, we are enabled to recommend them to our friends, and to fully guarantee them.
Every article fully guaranteed like sample, and according to description.
ALSO,
A few lines of bottled goods from a private stock.
NO OTHER GOODS ADMITTED.
ALSO,
A small invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of Paulina Operas, Cabinet Concha, Cabanas Bremas, Morante Operas, and other fine brands.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries" Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.
CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS
by favorite American and European Artists.
They will be on exhibition free,
DAY AND EVENING
on and after Thursday, 26th inst., as above, with catalogues.
FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.
ALSO,
A miscellaneous collection to close invoices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rosewood suites covered in green plush and reps, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, black-walnut bedroom suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oak chairs in reps, hair mattresses, feather pillows, &c.; superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors.
ALSO,
A CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, by celebrated artists.
ALSO,
Rich fancy goods, consisting of ormolu and alabaster French 30-day clock, bronze group and figures, elegant silver-plated ware, fancy soap, &c.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
By order of Executors:
Sterling silver tea-set, three pieces.
Sterling silver chased vase.
Large claret jug, by Ball, Black & Co.
Syrup pitcher and two goblets, by Ball, Black & Co.
To be sold without any reserve.
ALSO,
AN INVOICE OF FINE ENGRAVINGS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At No. 47 2d-st., near 2d-av.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 2d-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, rosewood parlor suites, easy chairs, work tables, centre tables, pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c.; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
3,000 packages Malaga raisins, London layers, Crown & Basket, in prime order.
1,500 packages Malaga raisins, stained.
480 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
228 boxes fresh Palermo lemons, landing.
33 barrels currants.
148 barrels, 400 kegs, 170 boxes, 20 half boxes Almeria grapes, landing ex *Samejot*, from Malaga.
100 boxes, 10 half boxes Valencia oranges, landing.
60 frails Bussora dates.
3 cases lemon peel.
1 case orange peel.
20 bags walnuts.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
FREE EXHIBITION PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—Book-Trade Salesrooms and Fine Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.
Great Sale of Choice Original Paintings and Water Colors,
NOW ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
at the Clinton Hall Fine Art Galleries, Astor-place.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock,
Catalogue of choice original pictures by American artists, through Putnam's Art Agency, including
A. Bierstadt, Leutze, Cropsey,
(four new pictures,)
Rossiter, Whittredge, Wm. Hart,
Inness, Heade, Ehninger,
C. G. Thompson, Hows, Bristol,
Pope, Fueschel, &c., &c.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock,
Very valuable original English water-color drawings by Nash, Marny, Cattermole, Stephanoff, and other artists of the highest celebrity, including the two magnificent interiors of the Houses of Lords and Commons, (these two pictures cost the owner 400 guineas each,) Shakespeare Scenes, Westminster Abbey, The Tower, Windsor Castle, Coast Scenes, Views, &c., &c. Altogether the most valuable and interesting collection of water-colors ever offered by auction in the United States.
Catalogues ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27, at 4 o'clock, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, comprising fine editions of English and American publications, many of them in expensive bindings, suitable for presents and for libraries; children's books and miscellaneous literature. Also, a collection of engravings and colored pictures in walnut frames, and a variety of stereoscopic views, &c. Catalogues are ready and the articles are on view.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY, steam-engine, boiler, &c., will be sold on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, 14 lots, 25x100 feet, on William and King sts., between Conover and Van Brunt sts., near Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, with three-story and basement brick factory, 200 feet front by 50 feet deep, together with several other buildings. Maps at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1864.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar25

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YEAR'S GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
WE ARE OPENING
500 REAL POINT LACE SETS
at $6, $8, $10 and $14 a set,
which cost to import
from $25 to $50 a set.
The cheapest point lace sets
ever offered in America.
Also a full stock of
VALENCIENNES LACE HDKFS.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Infants' Embroidered Robes, Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
The balance of Christmas Goods closing out at
LESS THAN COST.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES, A FULL ASSORTMENT of LADIES', GENT'S and MISSES in MODES, PARTY COLORS and WHITE at a lower price than any other Real Kid Glove in the country.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
two blocks west of Broadway.

CORSETS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN AMERICA
OF
ELEGANT FITTING CORSETS,
AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
Such as
FRENCH WALKING SUITS,
MORNING GOWNS,
CORSETS OF ELEGANT SHAPE.
ALSO,
THE BRIDE'S OWN CORSETS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS
AT GAYNOR'S.
The very latest styles,
and at
LESS THAN COST.
GAYNOR,
Importer,
No. 765 Broadway.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

BONNETS AND FURS FOR NEW-Year gifts, this week at reduced prices. Please call or send an order. Furs half price; children's bonnets and the wonderful $3 dolls.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A CARD.
Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co.,
NO. 405 BROADWAY,
WILL RETAIL DURING THE WEEK
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Gingham Umbrellas, 50 cents to $2 50.
Alpaca Umbrellas, $1 50 to $4 00.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 00 to $15 00.
AN UMBRELLA IS ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT, AND WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME.
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED
WALKING CANES
of every description.
THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST assortment in this city can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

A CHEAP, SENSIBLE AND SUBSTANTIAL GIFT.—A year's subscription for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only $3. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW AND AMUSING TOY GAME.
NOW READY:
METAMORPHOSIS;
Or, the
GAME OF EXPRESSION.
This game is represented on four wooden blocks (cubes) covered with engravings from
ORIGINAL AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS
of natural facial expressions, human and animal, so arranged that the number of
TRANSFORMATIONS IS TRULY WONDERFUL,
and the combinations oftentimes grotesque and laughable, and always amusing.
Put up in a handsome box. Price, $1.
For sale by booksellers and toy dealers.
J. S. REDFIELD, Agent,
No. 140 Fulton-st.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c.
W. H. HUNTER, Optician,
Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

THE RICHEST AND HANDSOMEST Siberian sable cloak and muff in the City (a present that would last the recipient a lifetime) is to be seen at G. TERRY'S Fur-store, No. 19 Union-square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For sewers in Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets from their present terminations to the Hudson River.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For paving with stone blocks West Eleventh-street from Seventh-avenue to West-street.
6. For paving Broad-street from Wall to South-street with Nicolson pavement.
7. For paving Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street with Nicolson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Forty-sixth-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; also both sides of Fifty-first-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; also both sides of Twelfth-avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
2. Both sides of Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. The north side of Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. Both sides of West Eleventh-street from Greenwich-avenue to West-street to the extent of half the block from West Eleventh-street.
6. Both sides of Broad-street from Wall to South streets; also the southerly side of Wall-street and both sides of Exchange-place and Beaver-street from New-street to a point distant half the block easterly from Broad-street; also both sides of Marketfield, South William, Stone and Bridge streets to a point distant half the block either way from Broad-street; also both sides of Pearl, Water, Front and South streets from Moore-street to Coenties-slip.
7. Both sides of Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street and half the block either way on intersecting street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THIS IS to notify all whom it may concern, that by an act passed before J. BENDERNAGLE, a Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the (17th) seventeenth of December, 1867, we have revoked the power of attorney given by us to GEORGE W. READ, of the City and State of New-York, and he is no longer authorized to act for us.
READ & HUNT, New-Orleans, La.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE water front on the East River, opposite 34th-st., by order of the Supreme Court.
The property of the Marine Railway Company, at Hunter's Point, L. I., between West 7th and West 8th sts., beginning 100 feet west of West-av., and running thence westerly 775 feet to the extreme line of the water grant, with a front and rear width of 200 feet, embracing the whole block between the above two streets.
One-half of the pier on West 7th-st., 210 feet long, just rebuilt; 20 feet of water alongside.
An outer block for a pier on West 8th-st.
Brick buildings 82 feet front, shed 100 feet long, and four shops.
An engine built by Corliss & Nightingale, 14 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, with boilers of surplus steam power.
Two tracks or ways for hauling out vessels, the largest of which has taken out steamers near 400 feet long, and the smaller ways capable of hauling out vessels of 900 tons, and now in successful operation with a business and reputation that could be continued profitably by a purchaser. Powerful machinery, chains and appurtenances connected with the ways, all in good order except the ground tracks of the large ways.
A superior diving-bell with its fixtures.
Additional buildings can be erected on the ground, and the surplus steam power used for manufacturing in the present buildings without interfering with the present business. The whole property as it is will be sold on reasonable terms.
Apply to WM. TYSON & W. H. MAILLER, Receivers, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, IN 124TH-ST., between 5th and 6th-avs., a very conveniently and thoroughly built house, with all modern improvements, at the low price of $12,000; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND ELEGANT HOUSE with double size lot and excellent large stable, near Delmonico's. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR TO LET FOR five years, a house up town near 46th-st. and 5th-av.; rent $275 per month. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Station G.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., EAST side, near 124th-st., $4,250. $4,500 can remain on easy terms. Address JAMES Z. SMITH, Box 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT lands, village lots, water powers for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean Co., N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; price per acre $25 and upward; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise, a valuable farm near Long Branch. Call on or address GEO. LOWE, No. 154 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time, without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—A NEW AND first-class house with all the modern improvements, gas, water and heater, in a most delightful location, north side of Van Vorst-square. Rent $2,000; possession immediately. Address C. H. M., Box No. 61 Post-office, Jersey City.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

STORE TO LET—NO. 196 BLEECKER-ST.; suitable for any business; rent low; also, three rooms on second story. Apply in basement, or at MATHERS', No. 891 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LEASE IN CLIFF-ST.—NEAR John, handsome front office on second floor, with third and fourth floors above. Apply to A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office or the hall during the day or evening.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 146 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.
A small family having more rooms than needed, will let one or two nicely-furnished on second floor to gentlemen only, without board; house convenient to cars, on west side of town. Address B., Box 170 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN a private family where there are no other boarders, and situated between 14th and 23d sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; best of references given and required. Address H. M. G., care John F. Trow & Co., 50 Greene-st.

BOARD WANTED—ABOVE 23D-ST., IN A private family, who can offer a good room and good plain table at a moderate figure, to a young man of quiet tastes and habits. Address Post-office Box No. 3,940.

SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM, WELL furnished, third floor front, with breakfast and tea, for two gentlemen; West 34th-st.; prices moderate; private family. Address S. T., Station E.

NO. 140 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 13TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. House and neighborhood first class.

NO. 220 WEST 14TH ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at moderate prices.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, ADJOINING Coleman House, a suite of three rooms to let, furnished, on second floor; hot and cold water. Also, two on third floor, together or separately.

A SMALL NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY wish board in a New-England family where cleanliness is observed. Address W. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AT NOS. 174 AND 176 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway—Pleasant rooms, with excellent board, $7 to 12 per week; table board, $5.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., old No. 54 Hammond-st.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week.

BOARDING—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—A widow lady will let large and small rooms, with good board, at moderate charges, at No. 73 7th-st.

NO. 313 EAST 33D-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND board, with gas and fire, with use of bath-room, in a small American family; price $22 for two gentlemen.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, FROM 19th-st. to 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Address MATHERS, No. 891 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscription, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York—THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLOTTE A. CONOVER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1867.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiffs' attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of December, 1867.
Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1867.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
d13-law6wF. Plaintiffs' attorneys.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE SECOND-HAND portable engines and boilers in excellent order, 8, 10, and 12-Horse. H. B. REEVE, No. 141 Broadway, first floor, back room.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY. CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28. [illegible], SATURDAY, Jan. 4. BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency: To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25. AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1. JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8. CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8. PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15. CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $145

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $112
Second Cabin Passage ... 70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
NAPOLEON III., LEMAIRE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $135; second cabin, $88. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 28th December, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA ... Dec. 18
TARIFA ... Dec. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN. First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold. The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised. For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.: MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, CUTTING ... SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON ... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES ... SATURDAY, Jan. 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS ... SATURDAY, Jan. 25

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100. Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency. For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk. For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 25 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the British and United States Mails by contract:

CITY OF ANTWERP ... SATURDAY ... Dec. 28
Via Halifax.
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK ... TUESDAY ... Jan. 14
Via Halifax.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 25
ETNA ... TUESDAY ... Jan. 28
Via Halifax.

And each succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency. Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

CHANGE OF STEAMER AND SAILING DAY. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP GEORGIA, Will sail as above from Pier No. 39 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT. Measurement goods, 8 cents per cubic foot. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 2, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28. MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves TUESDAY, Dec. 31. Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 4. At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS.—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY. MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2. J. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9. From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 18 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 3, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua. Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line. For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

JAN. 13, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA,

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections. For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads. For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28. GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE—MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.—The steamer PROMETHEUS, F. M. HARRIS, Captain, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 P. M. For freight, apply to WHEELER LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I., FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains. Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 943 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED BEARDSLEY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alfred Beardsley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place. Dated at New-York on the 17th day of December, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. d20-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of RALPH C. BACON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by RALPH C. BACON, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated NEW-YORK, on the 12th day of December, 1867. d13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Baker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, d20-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BABCOCK, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles E. Babcock, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 19, 1867. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee, d20-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE V. HOUSE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of George V. House, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee, d27-law3wF* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DeLancy Kennedy, a Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah D. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DeLancy Kennedy, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at CITY OF NEW-YORK, the 6th day of November, 1867. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee, d27-law3w F* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

FALL STYLES. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices. Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades. CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger train and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:30 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. S. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 8:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturday attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 788 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 30 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.

7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
7:20 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.

Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York. F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,

With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo. Unequaled by anything in the market. EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS during the last twenty years. G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

FOR SALE—A NEW IMPORTED MELODEON from Germany, two-forte and expression, five-octave; very fine and strong sounding; suitable for church or musical societies, where the present owner will attend it free of charge. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., Room No. 11. Ct. H. Hd. B.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

CLOSING BUSINESS.—100 FIRST-CLASS second-hand piano-fortes, Chickering, Gilbert, Dunham, Stodart, &c., from $150 to $250; also assortment new piano-fortes less than manufacturer's prices, fully warranted. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 207 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1867.

Proposals sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for supplies advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 31st instant, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

240 sheets No. 16 iron, 45 lbs. per sheet; 40 lbs. 1 M. 4D. rivets.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

25 barrels *Stockholm* tar.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

200 gallons best Winter strained sperm oil.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

3333 pounds round iron, 13-16 diameter, 14 to 16 feet long, and 3333 pounds round iron 13-16 diameter, 16 to 18 feet long.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will not be entertained. GEO. PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned will receive proposals for making and grading the Southern Boulevard, so called, in the Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, commencing at Harlem Bridge and ending at Central-avenue. Copies of specifications of the work required are ready at the office of L. D. V. Mason, the Engineer, near the corner of 141st-st. and 3d-av., at Mott Haven. Proposals for said work, together with the names of the sureties proposed, will be received by the undersigned at the office of Richard M. Hoe, No. 31 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next. The right of rejecting any and all proposals is hereby reserved.

RICHARD M. HOE,
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
SAMUEL B. WHITE,
WILLIAM S. BROWN,
HENRY STONEY,
Commissioners.

Dated Dec. 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 2, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officers, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 6,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement*.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General. WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 30, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

633 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined, and bungs sealed.

40,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

Bids to be made duty paid.

35,000 pounds of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the corn meal, coffee and salt must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. Jan. 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery and other equipments, as follows:

5½ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9,560 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
586 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 crows-feet, worn.
6 railroad frogs and 8 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.

This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

A. J. McGONIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifty-five thousand (55,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office. ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Naval Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

GERMAN DRAMA. Directress ... FANNY JANAUSCHEK. Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK'S GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 27, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK when will be produced Goethe's immortal FAUST. Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK—MARGARETTA. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, DEC. 28, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, when will be produced Goethe's IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS. MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK in her great character of IPHIGENIA. Tickets and seats can be secured this morning at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; and the box office Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. Directress ... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. Musical Director ... MR. W. G. DIETRICH. FOR A LIMITED SEASON, Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867, when the following well-known artists will appear: Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mrs. J. A. Arnold, Mr. E. Seguin, Miss Emma Reignolds, Mr. Henry Bernard, Mr. Henry Peakes, Mr. D. B. Wylie, Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mr. Geo. G. Peake. OPENING OPERA—CROWN DIAMONDS. The box sheet, for the sale of reserved seats, will open Thursday morning, Dec. 26, at Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, at the Academy, and at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR GIFTS. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. See advertisement.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN ... Lessee and Director. FAREWELL OF THE GRAND DUCHESS. MLLE. TOSTEE, AS THE GRAND DUCHESS. LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT. FRIDAY, DEC. 27, ... THE DUCHESS. SATURDAY, GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE, AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY. the opera company proceeding to Boston in the evening. Due notice will be given of their return for the production of LA BELLE HELENE, &c.

FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY. The Theatre has been leased by Mr. Bateman to Mr. Grau for a limited number of nights, but the French Dramatic Performances will be given as usual on TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, UNE CORNEILLE QUI ABAT DES NOIX and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE. MLLE. REILLES in both plays and five characters. TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDGARD, LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT and UN TIGRE DU BENGALE. Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND DUCHESS LAST MATINEE.

SATURDAY, at 12 precisely. FRENCH THEATRE. Admission $1.

GRAND PAREPA CONCERT,

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

MME. PAREPA-ROSA, Prima Donna.
W. J. HILL, Tenor,
LEOPOLD DE MEYER, Pianist.
CARL ROSA, Violinist,
J. M. LORETZ, Jr., Organist.
G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

Tickets with reserved seats, $1; for sale at Dyde & Co.'s bookstore, No. 265 Fulton-st. and at the door.

STEINWAY HALL.

Thirteenth Grand Sunday Concert, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. L. F. HARRISON ... Director. Grand Sacred and Classic Concert, with the following great artists forming a concert troupe unequaled in the world. Mme. PAREPA ROSA, the favorite and eminent Prima Donna. Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great Pianist. Mr. CARL ROSA, the celebrated Violinist. Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist. Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor. Notwithstanding the great attraction the price of tickets will remain as usual—One Dollar.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

THIRD COURSE OF FOUR. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 27, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) The readings to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that after the first day of the New Year, Mr. DICKENS can read in NEW-YORK only FOUR TIMES MORE previous to his departure for some of the chief cities of the United States. These Four Readings will take place respectively on the evenings of THURSDAY, Jan. 2, FRIDAY, Jan. 3, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, and FRIDAY, Jan. 10. The first Reading in America of Dr. MARIGOLD on THURSDAY, Jan. 2. The sale of tickets will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can then be purchased for any of these readings, singly, or for the course.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

FIRST MATINEE. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 28, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN." The reading to begin at 1 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ at Steinway Hall TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY (at Mr. Squeers' school) and MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY (from "Pickwick.")

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR GIFTS. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. See advertisement.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE—MONDAY.

Theatre Francais ... Lessee and Director, J. GRAU. Seats for MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at the French Theatre. Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE WILL TAKE PLACE MONDAY, Dec. 30; THURSDAY, Jan. 2; FRIDAY, Jan. 3; SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4. Admission as usual, except family circle, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.

FOURTEENTH SEASON. An arrangement having been effected between this Society and Mr. L. F. HARRISON, whereby the services of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and other well-known and efficient artists have been secured for the principal roles in the works selected for the performance this season, the Board of Managers invite your attention to the following performance:

"DANIEL," SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
"ST. CECILIA'S DAY," THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
"AS THE HART PANTS," THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
"MOUNT OF OLIVES," THURSDAY, March 27.

The price of Subscriber's Season Tickets, including reserved seats, admitting two persons to each of the four performances and to rehearsals, is $5, and can be had of Wm. A. Pond, (Pond's music stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway;) A. L. Harris, No. 825 Broadway; J. L. Davies, (Sheldon & Co.,) No. 500 Broadway; Wilbur & Hastings, Stationers, No. 40 Fulton-st. Ticket office at Steinway Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND OF THE NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868. Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers. JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st. JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st. Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR GIFTS. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. See advertisement.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LECTURES.

THE ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE—A Lecture by Rev. EDWARD P. ROE, Chaplain during the war in Kilpatrick's Cavalry and in the Fortress Monroe Hospitals, embracing a description of Gen. Kilpatrick's great raid to Richmond, scenes, incidents and pictures of the camp, battle-field, hospital, &c., will be delivered in the lecture-room of the Madison-square Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams',) on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free. After the lecture a collection will be taken up to aid in the erection of a new church near West Point, N. Y.

A COURSE OF FREE LECTURES, UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Union, at the Church of the Pilgrims, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The second lecture will be delivered FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. H. CLAPP. Subject—*Self-Made Men*. A rich entertainment may be expected. Seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

"HOW AND WHY I BECAME A CATHOLIC." Lecture by the Paulist Father, Rev. A. YOUNG, at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF 26TH DECEMBER, on the 5th-av., between Central Park and 42d-st., a black enameled TRAVELING BAG, containing articles of ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel. Said bag had one handle broken off. A suitable reward will be paid for bag and contents, if left at No. 161 West 38th-st., corner 7th-av., or at No. 21 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TO 10 P. M. Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour NEW-YEAR'S DAY. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK, COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M., the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled LITTLE DEW DROP! OR THE FAIRIES HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE! INTRODUCING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES, GRAND PANORAMA, DANCING BEAR WITH FIVE LEGS, MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE, WITH NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS. Previous to the pantomime EVERY DAY (but New Years' Day,) the pleasing Comedietta entitled the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. The Beautiful Circassian Girl, ZOBEIDE LUTI, having just arrived, will be on exhibition, together with ZALUMMA AGRON. The marvel and wonder of the world. AMBIPFANT FEMALE ESAU!!! Hairy all over, with elegant human form. AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT! LIVING GORILLA! TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.

HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR., Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 385 pounds, cost $10,000.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

Immense collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night. Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. Tickets for New-Year's Day can be procured three days in advance.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR GIFTS. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. See advertisement.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Corner Broadway and 30th-st. a dramatization of CHARLES DICKENS' POPULAR NOVEL ENTITLED OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; OR, FOUND DROWNED. In connection with the Museum, the WONDERFUL MAMMOTH CAVE. The most unique and wonderful curiosity ever presented to the public, being a representation of AN ACTUAL CAVERN, with stalactite and stalagmite formations, cascades, arches, grottoes, halls and passages. The MAMMOTH CAVE open to the public every day from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission to the Cave, Museum and Theatre, 30 cents. Orchestra and dress circle chairs, 50 cents extra. In preparation, a grand SPECTACULAR DRAMA, THE FROST KING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT ... Director. GRAND HOLIDAY BILL. MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½. MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½. MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½. THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT will be presented the GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, produced after months of preparation with NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, AND TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS of the most comical description, entitled THE MISER OF BAGDAD, THE MISER OF BAGDAD. Previous to the Pantomime a brilliant array of EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, comprising every variety of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES, introducing the full strength of the MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR GIFTS. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. See advertisement.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 822 Broadway, and No. 144 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS. The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution. The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America. TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.

S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 126 5th-av., near 20th-st. Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office of the hall during the day and evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ELOCUTION.—AN ACTRESS HAVING ATtained the highest rank in her profession, instructs in every style of reading or acting; terms $1 50 per hour, in advance; her references are among the most respectable and highly-cultured in this City. Address for four weeks C. M. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

CLASS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—Those who desire to make Phrenology a profession, and those who would learn to judge readily and correctly of their fellow-men, may receive thorough instruction at the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Class commences Jan. 6.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. For circulars address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., thoroughly taught by a master. Call on or send address to M. NIXON, No. 264 West 11th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LESPINASSE, FORT WASHINGTON, FRENCH INSTITUTE—French the language of the school. Circulars at Nos. 183, 701 and 913 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

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Policeman ... Mr. G. Wiese
Jailor ... Mr. W. H. Pope
Nancy Sykes ... Miss Rose Eytinge
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THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. The annual reports will be read, and trustees, managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services the children's Christmas tree will be exhibited, and tables of refreshments, &c., be in readiness. Friends of the Institution and the clergy generally, are invited to be present.

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GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints, should call on Dr. WEST, 548 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

THE ANGOLA CALAMITY.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Coroner.

The testimony taken at Buffalo on the morning of Monday, the first day of the Coroner's inquest as to the causes of the late railroad disaster at Angola and the deaths occasioned thereby, has already been given in our columns. The following includes the material portion of the testimony, received on Monday afternoon, and Tuesday morning, afternoon and evening:

Charles A. Kensley, a resident of Angola, testified that he was in a tin-shop fronting the railroad at the time when the train to which the accident occurred passed. He said: I did not see the car go off; the train was going unusually fast; the usual time of the express trains, as I understand it, is about twenty-five miles an hour; I thought this train was running to make up time; from my knowledge of the speed of trains, I should judge this train was running forty miles an hour; I have seen trains go a great deal faster than that train did, when the track has been kept clear for the occasion; after the train passed, I saw Mr. Martin running down the walk holding up his hands, and then heard the whistle to down with brakes; I ran out and did not see any cars off the track, but heard some one say that a car had gone down the bank; on the first thought I got an ax, and Mr. Simon Smith and I went to the accident together; when we got to the frog on the main track Mr. Smith said there was where they went off, and looking back I saw where the car had jumped from the track and struck on the ties; I noticed it was quite a distance from the frog where they struck; they made a long leap; without stopping then I ran on to the bridge and saw it was all torn up. After narrating the efforts to save the passengers the witness continued: We were finally driven off by the heat and could not do anything more for the car; I climbed up the embankment and found a broken wheel on the coping near the bridge; I think the car was its full length from the bridge before it struck; the lower end of the car was within four or five feet of the ice, running its length up the embankment angular with the railroad, I only remember the position of one set of trucks; I think the trucks were bottom side up; I cannot say whether the wheels of the truck I noticed were unbroken or not; the upper side of the wheels were whole; when I first saw the broken wheel, it was on the coping of the east end of the bridge; it was about half way of the coping; it was about the half of the wheel; I did not see the other part of the wheel; I do not know what truck this wheel came off; I am of the opinion it was the other portion of the wheel that had caught in the bank and held the truck so solid, otherwise the truck would have rolled down; the dead bodies I saw taken out came from the upper end and outer side of the car; when I reached the second car, it lay cornerwise on its bottom, in the ravine, nearly right side up and resting upon a large log; there were two ladies and a child lying lengthwise of the log; the log protected their lives, one died after we got them out, the other two are still living; walked leisurely up the bank and along the track observing the latter closely; the cars seemed to have struck the bridge on the coping; some places were broken through and others not; the wing rail beyond the frog appeared to be twisted up for about two inches; the spikes were nearly drawn; I looked at the other side of the track and every thing else but this point appeared to be perfect;

Josiah Southwick, being sworn, testified: I live near Angola; am a farmer and Justice of the Peace; when the accident occurred I was in my own house, which is about twenty-five rods from the bridge, and in full view of it; I first saw the train when the second car from the rear pitched over the bank; I saw that tip over, and at the same time saw a man fall on the track of it; I first heard the whistle for down with the brakes; at the same instant I looked and saw the train; Mr. Wilcox was standing with me; he made an exclamation of horror and we both ran for the train; in less than a half minute we were at the car; the top was gone; the first person I saw was Mr. Woods, a check agent, under the stove: I saw the coals of fire from the stove scattered all over the car; I caught hold of the stove and attempted to draw it from him; I saw a baby below, and could not move the stove without injuring the baby; I dropped the stove back on Mr. Woods, moved the baby, and then moved the stove from Mr. Woods; I then continued moving bodies from the car.

Benjamin Brownell, a farmer, living in Ellery, Chataugua County, testified that he was a passenger on the train, being in the only first-class that remained on the track; did not think the train was running at an over-speed—not much more than twenty-five miles an hour; had frequently timed cars when traveling last Summer.

John Martin being sworn testified: Live in Angola; am in the tin and hardware business; witnessed the accident of the train at Angola on the 18th; I was on the freight-house platform loading stores when the train passed; before it passed the freight agent, James Maha, called my attention to its approach; he said, "See how this train runs;" after it passed, he said, "It goes like Jehu;" I stood and watched the train, saw that it was off the track; the rear end of the car was swung off to the north; think the front end of the car was on the track; soon after heard them whistle down the breaks for the first time; ran down to the track swinging my hat; came to the frog and saw it was there it had run off the track; did not stop to see what had thrown them off; ran as fast as I could to the wreck; as the train approached the bridge saw the rear car had run on to the bridge sideling; saw it roll off the track; the rear end lower than the front end; then saw the second scoot the other way; it rolled off sideways like a saw-log; did not notice further about the train until I reached the car that went off the track first; I crossed the bridge on the ties; I approached this car on the south side at the last end; this is the burned car I allude to; first saw a man standing up, Mr. Karr, on the upper side of the bank trying to get up the bank; the car lay parallel with the railroad; out the rear end a little west of the abutment; it laid on its top; the front truck laid parallel with the railroad detached from the car on the east side of the car toward the track; I should say the car laid on the embankment at an angle of forty-five degrees; I helped five persons out of the car and saw one that was out when I got there; all of these I think were alive when they came out; I think the rear car was not detached from the second car until the trucks struck the abutment; think the south wheels of the rear truck of the rear car were inside the track when it struck the east end of the abutment of the bridge; I did not go to the other car; I did not see any marks of the cars on the coping; I did not examine anything; I only saw about one-third of broken wheel on the east side of the abutment; I know the broken wheel did not come off the forward truck; I suppose it came off the rear truck of the hind car; I examined the truck after the accident; saw it landed on the car to be brought to Buffalo; cannot say if it was the north or south wheel; I examined the fore truck of the rear car; did not examine the truck of the second car; did not discover any evidence of the persons in the car suffering over five minutes after my return from Mr. Southwick's; not over twenty minutes elapsed from the time the car went over the embankment until the suffering of those burned inside ceased; I can't tell the time the train passed Angola; it was a regular train, but behind time; I judge of speed from seeing trains pass; having lived on the road since it was built, and am accustomed to see trains pass every day; if the usual speed of trains is twenty-five miles an hour, this train was going, I should think, forty miles an hour; I think I have seen trains run through Angola as fast as this train, but not often; don't know whether this train was working off steam or not as it passed Angola; I do recollect of there being a piece of the fore wheel of forward truck being broken off about seven inches in length and one and a half inches in depth at its greatest point; I know this was the forward truck from the fact that it was whole when lying there and the rear truck was broken; I did not notice these fragments of the rear truck until I saw them being placed on the car for Buffalo; I noticed that one of the trucks was charred a little; this was the forward truck; I noticed this after it was loaded on the car.

John S. Taggert being sworn testified: I live in Angola; am a telegraph operator employed by the Buffalo and Erie Road; the train was the New-York express due at Angola at quarter to one o'clock P. M.; it passed there that afternoon at ten minutes past three o'clock; by our reports the train left Silver Creek at at eleven minutes to three o'clock; the distance is ten miles, which was made in twenty-one minutes; this train usually makes the distance from Silver Creek to Angola, I think, in about twenty minutes; I did not see anything unusual in the train as it passed; I merely thought it was out of time. The witness then described the accident, and continued: I started back to the station and got up as far as the frog; I followed up the track to notice where the car got off; when I got at the frog, Mr. Barnes, the section boss, was there; I asked him if the car went off there; he said "it did;" asked him if the frog was all right; he said "it was all right before the train went over it;" he stood there looking at the frog; I noticed that the wing rail was twisted, spikes drawn partly out and the rail turned over sidewise; one side of the rail was nicked as if something had cut into it; the space between the bottom of the rail and the tie was an inch or more; this was where the car left the frog and struck the line of rail; at this time, nothing in the way of repairing this rail had been done.

Charles Carscadin being sworn, testified: I live in Buffalo; am a locomotive engineer; am employed by the Buffalo and Erie road; have been in their employ since 1852, at the opening of the road; except a portion of the time was employed by the New-York Central road; I have charge of a train now; was the engineer in charge of the engine at the time of the accident; was not under any special instructions to run the train that day; I took charge of the train at Erie, Penn.; we ought to have left Erie at twenty minutes past ten o'clock A. M.; did not leave till about forty-four minutes past four o'clock P. M.; we left Erie later than our regular time on account of some detention west; I think the detention was occasioned by the Toledo train; we had an order from Mr. Desmond to the conductor at Erie to stop twenty minutes at Erie to-day; we had no order to make up lost time, but received an order at North East or Westfield to meet the day express train from Buffalo at Dunkirk; we met that train at Dunkirk; we arrived at Dunkirk at 2:15 o'clock P. M.; we are due there at 12:05 o'clock, I made up fourteen minutes between Erie and Dunkirk; I lost time between Dunkirk and Angola; I lost fifteen minutes between the latter points; a portion of this time was lost in stopping at Dunkirk; we left Silver Creek at 2:49 o'clock P. M.; passed through Angola at 3:10 o'clock P. M.; I should have been at Angola at 12:45 o'clock; I lost just one minute in the run from Silver Creek to Angola, according to card time; I did not try to make up time between Silver Creek and Angola, and had no orders to do so; in approaching Angola I shut off steam at the usual place for stopping at Angola; it is the usual place for my firemen to oil valves at Angola, Westfield and Dunkirk, and we have to shut off steam for them to do so; the fireman went out for that purpose; I used no steam until after I passed the station at Angola; I opened steam in passing very little; not sufficient to be discovered by the noise of the working of the engine; the first warning I had was between the switch and the bridge, about half way; I then heard the bell ring; on hearing the alarm of the bell I whistled "to break" immediately; about the time my engine got half way across the bridge the bell rang again; I then reversed my engine, and got my knees on the cushion of the seat and looked back; I saw nothing on account of the steam trailing down from my south side; my engine had then got the hind cars on the end of the bridge when I felt a slight jerk; I saw nothing, felt nothing more until the train stopped; I then proceeded back to the hind part of the train, having left my engine, when I discovered I had lost two cars from the train; I felt no motion of a car being off the track when the bell rang or after it did ring; if the weather's soft so that the car wheels can sink in the ground, we can generally feel the motion of a car when it is off the track; since the 18th of December, the train has not stopped at Angola before unless by special order; nothing was done by me save the cutting off of steam to check the speed of the train as it approached and passed through Angola; the speed in passing Angola was not over twenty-five miles an hour; the means of checking a train are not always under the control of the engineers; the brakemen have to exercise their judgment sometimes; in running from Silver Creek to Angola, on Dec. 18, we ran at a uniform speed; I did not feel the slightest motion in passing the frog at Angola; if there is anything out of the way with the frog, the engine feels it more than a car; the engine fills the track better and is heavier; I was not running thirty miles an hour in passing the frog at Angola; while on the engine I could judge within five miles an hour of the speed I was going; off the train, looking on, I could not tell; if there is frost on the rail, or if there is moisture on the rail from the frost coming out, it is not near so easy to stop a train as it is in dry weather; I do not know who detached the bumper of the second car that went off the track from my train; after shutting off steam I put on the brakes; I never drank when on duty in my life; no engineer who values his life would do so.

Simeon E. Tifft, being sworn, testified: I live at Angola; am a merchant; did not witness the accident as it occurred; I came out of the store and heard people say the train was off the track; saw the car that was off the bridge was on fire when I reached there; saw the dead and wounded on the ice; the next day I examined the track and saw about one-third of a wheel on the eastern abutment; the trucks at this time were still on the embankment; the upper truck was not more than one-third of the way down the embankment; one of the wheels of this truck was broken; only about one-half of this wheel remained; the lower trucks were down on the ice; one of the wheels was so imbedded in the ice that we could not tell if it was broken or not; the other wheels appeared sound; did not notice if there was any wood attached to this track; I saw all the trucks after they were loaded on the cars; I again examined the wheels; they all appeared sound but one; there was nothing remaining of the broken wheel but the hub; I could not identify the truck I saw on the ice after it was loaded on the car; I examined the mark made by the wheel off the track; it could not have been made by a broken flange; the lower truck appeared to have slided down to the ice during the fire; I saw the truck after the car had been consumed; I did not notice either of the trucks being charred; the wing rail of the frog had been replaced before I examined the spot where the cars went off; there is a sign-post between the frog and the bridge, which says "Go slow;" this is a standing order for the cars to slack up there; I heard this train pass the station; its speed did not attract my attention; some persons in my store remarked the train was going fast; one of these persons was a traveling agent, Mr. Orin Catlin, who was expecting to get aboard of this train, and he made the remark they were going very fast; other persons present, accustomed to witness the cars pass, made similar remarks.

John E. Wealthy, being sworn, testified: I live at Angola; am a painter; was at Angola Dec. 18; saw this train of cars pass; did not see the accident as it occurred; saw it immediately after the car went off; saw the dust occasioned by the fall arise; I was just coming from home; I did not see either of the wrecked cars after they first passed me until they were off the embankment; I went to the wreck; I saw the trucks before they were moved; I observed the trucks from the ice below while supporting a wounded person; both trucks were detached from the car; one was above and the other below the car; the lower truck, I think, was nearer the abutment than the upper trunk; it was at the very point of the ice; I made no examination of the wheels to see if any were broken; did not notice if all the wheels were attached to the upper truck; this was while the car was burning; the lower end of the car was almost touching the truck; it was about six feet from the edge of the ice; I did not see the trucks removed; I have not been there since; the speed of the train as it passed me that morning did not attract my attention; I did not notice any unusual speed.

Dennis Graney, being sworn, testified: I live at Angola; am a railroad employe; work on the Angola section of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; was two and a half miles west of the station when this train passed me on the 18th inst.; stood by the track and noticed the train as it passed; the train seemed to be in perfect order; I have often seen trains run faster than it did then; it was going at its usual speed; I recognize the wing rail in the Court-house now as the wing rail I placed in the track at the frog east of Angola the morning of the accident and prior to this train passing; Cornelius Vannetten was the foreman under whose direction the rail was placed in the track; the rail was as well secured as any rail I have seen placed in the road in ten years; it was carefully gauged and measured as is usual; it was measured by the foreman with a foot rule; in putting in a wing rail he measures two inches from the point of the frog to the rail on each side; I do not think this rail was gauged at any other point; in putting in a car-load of new iron we use a gauge, but when we replace a single rail we do not use a gauge, as the rail is laid in the old gauge; in placing in the new wing rail we saw that it fitted exactly the bed of the old rail removed; the angle was the same; in spiking the rail we drove the spikes into a different place from where the old spikes were; the frog-chair was not moved; the two wing rails and the guard rail occupy the same chair; when I went to remove the wing rail, after the accident, I found it bent over at the angle so that the bottom part of the rail on the inside was raised from a half inch to an inch above the tie; the twist to the rail extended a distance of two or three ties; the east end of the rail was in its proper position; in removing the rail I did not observe any difference in the inner face of the rail from when I put it down in the morning; no other rail in the vicinity of the wing rail has required or received repair since the accident; I assisted in putting in the present wing rail; it was gauged to satisfy the Superintendent of the Cleveland road; the wing rail now occupies the same place of the old one; I replaced broken ties to within twenty-eight feet of the east abutment tie; last tie that showed the mark of the wheel was at the stone abutment; seven or eight trains has passed over the place where the accident occurred that day prior to this train going off the track; I did not see the wing-rail from the time I put it down in the morning until the accident occurred; there is a track-walker goes over the road at this point twice a day; he had passed along in the morning, but had not made his second walk before the accident; his name is Michael Sheads; the wing-rail that I moved in the morning prior to the accident was broken about a foot from the point of the frog.

The inquest was on Tuesday evening adjourned until Thursday morning, the 26th inst.

The Angola Sacrifice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to answer the communication in to-day's TIMES of a railroad man of twenty years' standing? It is as true as can be that no power yet discovered can always render iron and steel infallible. Hidden flaws and defects will escape notice in spite of every precaution. There are some railroad men that know and recognize this fact, and provide their trains with the best possible appliances to stop them, in case of accident, in the shortest possible time and distance. Just think of a train running 2,504 feet (and the first 1,100 feet with one car off the track,) before it could be stopped. Such an accident would be impossible on the New-York Central, Harlem or Hudson River roads. Why the fact is the whole train, if all on the track, ought to have been stopped in six or eight hundred feet, before it even reached the bridge.

Would it not be the plainest dictate of common sense to recognize the dangers that are inseparable from all trains in motion, and then be provided with the best possible antidote, which is the quickest means of stopping the trains when accidents do occur. How much longer must trains be run, and how many more valuable lives is it necessary to sacrifice, before the recognition of this truth becomes universal?

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAN OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Reconstruction and the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 24.

In another column we publish an interesting letter from Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, in regard to the inception and design of the Philadelphia Convention. It will be read with interest as a reliable chapter in our political history, and as an authoritative exposition of a movement which was fuller of promised success and beneficence than any similar one the nation has experienced, but which, for reasons since become apparent, was an utter failure. That it was conceived in a wise and patriotic spirit cannot be denied. It sought to assert the great principle of the preservation of the Union, as opposed to the extreme doctrine of subjugation put forward by Mr. SUMNER and his school as the necessary foundation of their policy of reconstruction. It sought to do this by an organization of the conservative element of the Republican Party. It was intended as a purely Conservative-Republican movement, and it was understood and agreed that it was to be kept exclusively under Republican management. This idea was reiterated in all the preliminary counsels in Washington and elsewhere.

In the early attempts to settle the adjustments of Peace, the dilemma presented itself at once, as to what theory should be made the basis of action. President LINCOLN and his Cabinet, together with most of the leading statesmen in and out of Washington, had agreed upon the plan of regarding the States as unimpaired organisms, and in holding that the Union was preserved intact from the assaults of rebellion. It certainly was a very logical assertion that the rebellion having failed, its purposed accomplishment also failed. The great trouble was that the Extremists had a scheme which they ardently desired to carry out, but which squarely conflicted with the above theory. If they admitted the soundness of that theory they at once encountered an insurmountable obstacle to carrying out their cherished plan. After vainly striving in various ways to avoid the difficulty, they were forced to adopt the only alternative, and to espouse the military subjugation theory.

The issue thus formed inside the Republican Party resulted in the Philadelphia Convention. It cannot be questioned that the pioneers in that movement were actuated and controlled by wise and patriotic motives. They saw clearly the dangers and disasters which must inevitably follow the adoption of Mr. SUMNER's theory. Two circumstances combined to defeat their purposes, and to make the Convention a farce. The first of these was the eager attempt of the Democrats to seize upon the movement and control it for their own benefit. The other was that, by admitting the Southern element, the Republican Party took quick alarm lest the South, and the Democrats of the North, should recombine as before the war, and dictate the political policy of the country.

The failure of the Convention to accomplish the object for which it was called, viz., to make an assertion of the conservative sentiment of the Republican Party, simply postponed the question of principle above stated, and strengthened the Extremists by the semblance of popular support. There is no doubt that they were stimulated to acts which otherwise they would not have ventured upon, and thus precipitated the inevitable reaction sooner than it would otherwise have come. The very principle and policy which the Philadelphia Convention sought to assert, are now being championed and asserted by the people, and in the recent elections Congress has met the rebuke sought to be administered at Philadelphia.

The same dilemma which then alarmed timid Republicans, and stimulated the active and unscrupulous resistance of extremists, still confronts the party. The two inharmonious elements still exist in all their original force. One or the other must give way, or the party will be divided. *Either the Conservative Republicans must be permitted to assert the principles of the Philadelphia Convention or the Democratic Party will triumph in the canvass of 1868.*

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Official Announcement by Gen. Ord of the Result of the Recent Election in Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Dec. 16, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.—1. At the election recently held in the State of Mississippi, to determine whether a convention should be called "for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil Government for the State, loyal to the Union," and for delegates thereto, 76,016 votes were cast upon the question of holding such Convention, of which number 69,739 votes were cast "for a convention," and 6,277 votes were cast "against a convention." The total number of registered voters in the State is 139,327. The number of votes cast on the question of convention being in excess of the number required by the act of Congress approved March 23, 1867, and a majority of those votes having been cast "for a convention," the convention will be held and will assemble as heretofore directed in General Orders No. 37, current series, from these Headquarters, dated Dec. 5, 1867.

II. The following delegates were duly elected to the Convention according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and are hereby notified to meet in convention as directed in the above-mentioned General Orders No. 37, current series, from these headquarters:

[Here follows a list of the delegates elected.]

Each delegate elect will be furnished from these headquarters with an official copy of this order, which will constitute his certificate of election.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.

O. D. GRENNE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Political Speculations—The President—Gen. Grant—Financial.

From the Springfield Republican.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Everybody in Washington is preparing for Christmas, and there is no news, departmental or otherwise. The only man in town who is not comparatively idle is the President. His ante-rooms are as full one day as another, for his Democratic friends will not let him rest. They beseech him, night and day, to take away the small offices from the Republicans all over the country and give them to Democrats. There are reasons for believing that he is preparing to do so in Connecticut, and the Democrats from that State promise that if they have control of the offices, small as well as great, they can not only reëlect Gov. ENGLISH, but elect a Democratic Legislature. *In such an event, it is supposed that Dixon will be reëlected Senator.* Such a result would please the President, for he regards DIXON as one of his trustiest friends.

The only thing he fears just now is the Grant movement. Somebody told him a day or two since that nearly every member of his Cabinet was in favor of GRANT's election, and he was astonished. There are good reasons for believing that SEWARD is a GRANT man, and Postmaster-General RANDALL does not attempt to conceal the fact that he is for GRANT. The most sincere JOHNSON man in the Cabinet is McCULLOCH. He sticks closely to the President, and is one of the worst negro-haters in the country. He said, last week, to a Republican, "You can't elect GRANT unless you drop negro suffrage." SEWARD says *the Radicals won't be satisfied till they have put Grant on a platform which will tumble with him to defeat.*

SEWARD sticks to the St. Thomas purchase in spite of the second earthquake. His optimism will carry him through a dozen earthquakes. With SUMNER in the Senate and THAD STEVENS in the House, he feels confident of carrying through any treaty he may negotiate.

The House Judiciary Committee, which has for a long time had the condition of Maryland under investigation and consideration, will not report any bill for the relief of the colored people of that State. The investigation shows that infamous outrages have been perpetrated against negroes there by returned rebels and others, but public sentiment will not sustain the civil rights act, and it will do no good to pass additional laws. If the negroes could vote they would protect themselves, but the Committee will not recommend the establishment of equal suffrage by a Congressional enactment. *There is such diversity of opinion upon the question of power that a bill, if reported, would fail.* SUMNER believes Congress has the power, but TRUMBULL, of Illinois; CONKLING, of New-York; FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, and other able Republican Senators, do not. Others propose to accomplish their object by a Constitutional amendment, but it will not be passed before the Presidential campaign.

BUTLER will make another attempt in January to obtain a declaration in the House in favor of his financial ideas. He says the majority are with him but lack the courage to avow their sentiments. *He is not far wrong in his opinion.* If SHERMAN's bill is passed a majority of the House will favor putting one per cent. tax on the six per cent. bonds. Should this be done it will bring them down to par. The Senate will not consent till the experiment has been tried of obtaining the voluntary consent of the holders to exchange them for the new five per cent. bonds.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

Lecture by Miss Lucy Stone in Brooklyn.

Miss LUCY STONE delivered a lecture last evening to a small audience, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the question of "Woman Suffrage," and contended at considerable length that ladies had a right to vote on the principle that the governed should have some voice in the government of a country. She said the claim made was not a new one; it was as old as the Declaration of Independence. Political power inhered in the people, and as they who were governed should give their consent to the laws they were required to obey, it was only right that they should have some power in the making of those laws. She next spoke at some length on what was necessary to give a person the right of suffrage, and said they only who could be disqualified to act as citizens were felons, rebels and women. Women were disfranchised simply because they were women. They were as capable of rational choice as men, as those who had mothers could well bear testimony to. Many of them were better educated and infinitely more qualified to vote than numbers of the sterner sex. Their sex was the only objection to them. Ever since the war the Republicans claimed the negroes' right of suffrage from the fact that they had acted gallantly during the war; but on the question of woman suffrage could it be no argument in its favor that women had sent their children to fight for their country's glory—and sustained them in words of love and cheer—children who now lie in nameless graves? And yet, notwithstanding all that, their right, in the voice of a Government whose laws they were prepared to obey, was denied them; they were permitted to take political rank with felons. She next spoke in favor of the argument that they who denied the right of suffrage to woman could not show any title to their own. Texts of Scripture had been quoted in opposition to woman's rights, but she was glad to find that people were becoming every day more reasonable in their views; that sneering was fast dying away, and even some men were working hard to make what they termed the weaker sex a power in the State. In New-York, at the recent elections, the papers were urging on voters to register themselves immediately, and yet some of the persons most urgent were opposed to female suffrage on the ground that they had no earthly reason for claiming the rights of citizenship. She next contended that the want of power to vote was the chief reason why women were paid such miserable salaries and were ranked so low in the social scale, and illustrated this assertion by mentioning the fact that the board of a public school in New-York recently granted $200 a year additional to the male teachers, while the women got only $25. That was the result of the unfortunate circumstance that women had no voice in the management of the Board. Mentioning other instances where women had been the losers by want of political power on their part, She narrated a story, told by HORACE GREELEY in the *Independent*, of how a poor Southern woman came to New-York to earn a living, but unfortunately was unable to get anything to do, and, finally, as a remedy for all her cares, took poison. Mr. GREELEY suggested that there should be built in New-York an institution where parties out of work could get a shelter until work was found; but he forgot that there was one building whose base was broad enough and whose top was high enough—the temple of Justice—and when the women of New-York went to Albany and presented a petition, the work of twenty years, the matter was left to a committee, of which HORACE GREELEY was Chairman, but was by them and him rejected. She next spoke [illegible] of the arguments used against women's right to suffrage, and referred at some length to the unreasonable laws passed in many of the States against the rights of mothers in relation to financial matters. Passing on again to women's qualifications she said that a great many of them would make better Presidents than ANDY JOHNSON, and at all ages had filled brilliant positions in society. She concluded a lengthy speech, during which she was loudly applauded by saying that giving the right of ballot to the female sex would make the Legislature more pure, and conduce more to the general prosperity of the Union.

Christmas at the Italian School.

A number of benevolent ladies furnished the children of the Italian school, established by the Children's Aid Society, with two huge Christmas trees, loaded with substantial good things, last evening. The festival took place in the school-room at No. 119 Centre-street, and was opened by the singing of a prayer in Italian by the children, after which a boy of the school addressed the audience in a spirited manner. The pupils then sang with effect and expression the Garibaldi march and their Christmas carol, after which the ladies took their places, and commenced the welcome operation of relieving the trees of their burden, each pupil going home on receiving a plentiful share of toys, candies, cakes, &c. This school, as, indeed, all undertakings of the Children's Aid Society, has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations, and its great success is a matter of general gratification among its many patrons.

At this period last year it had an average of 45 scholars for the day and 128 for the evening sessions, while now, with 298 names on the register, there is an average attendance of 65, and 186 for the day and evening sessions, respectively. It was after having visited and looked into the working of this institution that the new Italian Minister at Washington, some two months ago, expressed his thanks to the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, for the good they have done and are doing to his poor countrymen in this City.

Probable Homicide.

A man named FRANCIS MACKLIN, keeper of a liquor-store at the corner of Morgan and Warren streets, Jersey City, was arrested last evening on a warrant issued by Justice WARREN, charged with having committed a felonious assault and battery on MORRIS O'CONNELL, residing at the corner of Greene and South Eighth streets. The complainants, PATRICK CARROL and JOHN KEARNS made affidavit that on Sunday last, while O'CONNELL was in MACKLIN's house, the latter struck him several times in the face and kicked him in the groin in a most brutal manner, and then left him lying in the hall of the house in an insensible condition. The injured man was conveyed to his home, where since Wednesday he has remained in an insensible condition, and Dr. O'CALLAGHAN, who attended him, gives it as his opinion that he cannot recover. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail without bail, to await the result of the injuries.

Fatal Kerosene Explosion.

About 10 o'clock Wednesday night, Mrs. HANNAH LAZIER, residing at No. 218 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, when about to retire for the night, undertook to extinguish the kerosene lamp by blowing down the chimney, an explosion followed scattering the burning fluid over her person, and completely enveloping her in flames. Mr. LAZIER was awakened by her screams and attempted to smother the flames with a quilt, but the terrified woman rushed into the street where the fire was extinguished by people who were attracted by the cries of distress. Mrs. LAZIER was terribly burned about the chest, arms and head, and after lingering in great agony until noon yesterday, expired. Coroner WARREN last evening viewed the body and gave a permit for burial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALDERMANIC CONTEST IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Aldermen as a Board of Canvassers was held last evening, to consider what action should be taken concerning the contested Aldermanic election in the Seventh Ward, THOMAS C. STEERS (Republican) claiming to be elected over CORNELIUS FINEHOUT, (Democrat.) A writ of *mandamus* has been issued by the Supreme Court requiring the Board to answer for having failed to declare Mr. STEERS elected. A resolution was adopted at the meeting last night calling for a new election—thus answering the *mandamus*.

CRUSHED.—Yesterday afternoon HARMON FRANCE was accidentally caught in the machinery used in WALL's ropewalk, Marshall-street, E. D. His right hand was dreadfully crushed. The injured man was removed to his residence in McKibben-street, where he received surgical aid.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—CHARLES WILSON was yesterday accused by ARTHUR HIGGINS of stealing a silver watch valued at $30. WILSON appeared before Justice VOORHIES and entered into bonds to answer the complaint in the Court of General Sessions.

NEW-JERSEY.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—At the last meeting of the Board of Councilmen of the town of Bergen, Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS (who was employed to analyze nitro-glycerine, in the case of the recent explosion) sent in a communication, stating that he had continued his experiments with nitro-glycerine, and had made some important discoveries relating to the manner of its storage and transportation, and would like to exhibit the results of his experiments to a committee of the Board. The invitation was accepted, and Councilmen THORNE, VAN HORN and BUMSTED were appointed such a committee, to which the Mayor and President GILMORE were added.

TWO MEN DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning two men named PHILIP FITZPATRICK and HUGH ROUNTREE, who had been celebrating Christmas, became engaged in an altercation with a German in the upper part of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, which resulted in the two men being stabbed. FITZPATRICK received three wounds, over the left eye, in the left shoulder, and in the side. ROUNTREE received a bad stab in the back near the spine. The wounds, which were of a serious character, were dressed at Dr. FETTER's drug-store, and the men were taken to their homes.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A young man named WM. H. DENVER, residing at No. 187 Bay-street, Jersey City, who had been unwell for two or three days, died suddenly on Christmas day. He was attended by two physicians, who were of opinion that death was caused by apoplexy, superinduced by alcoholic drink. Coroner WARREN yesterday viewed the body and gave a permit for burial.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, as a train of cars on the New-Jersey Railroad was backing down from the Market-street depot, toward the canal bridge in Newark, the rear car came in collision with a wagon loaded with coal passing at the time, and pretty effectually demolished it. The driver had a narrow escape.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—GILBERT LYNN, aged 14 years, who was badly lacerated by jumping or being thrown from the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, at the Washington-street crossing, Jersey City, a week since, died from the injuries yesterday. An inquest will be held by Coroner WARREN.

HORSE STEALING.—A man named PHILIP MANTZ was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice ALLEN, of Jersey City, charged with having stolen a horse and wagon, the property of JACOB SCHWEITZER. He was held for examination.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mrs. MOSES, in Cottage-place, Hudson City, was burglariously entered and ransacked on Christmas night. The family being absent, the extent of the robbery is unknown.

BREVITIES.—JOHN BURNS, residing at No. 29 Johnson-street, Newark, left his home early on Tuesday evening, since which time he has not been seen or heard from....DAVID A. DOUGLAS, for over fifty years a resident of Mendham, and a veteran of the war of 1812, died a few days since at the age of 74 years....The Methodist Church at Mount Horeb, near Plainfield, which will cost $10,000, will be dedicated on the 10th of January....Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY lectured at Newark last evening on the "History of the English Translation of the Bible."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 26—Noon.

To-day is observed as a holiday all over the Kingdom, and there are no regular financial or commercial transactions to report. Among the operations on the street, however, United States Five-twenty Bonds have declined ¼, and sales were made at 72¼.

A dispatch from Liverpool quotes the Breadstuffs market quiet, but firm. No business was being transacted.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR more active and firmer; Spring Extras, $7 75@$8. No. 2 WHEAT firm and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 86½@$1 87; No. 1 WHEAT quiet and firmer at $1 91@$1 95. CORN—Old inactive and nominal; New quiet at 82½c.@82¾c. OATS firm at 54½c.@55c. RYE active at $1 54@$1 55. BARLEY firm and quiet at $1 70@$1 71 for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm but inactive. MESS PORK, $20 50@$21. LARD dull at 11½c.@12c. BULK MEATS dull; Cumberland Middles, 8¾c., loose. GREEN and PICKLED MEATS neglected and nominal. DRESSED HOGS quiet at 7c.@8c., dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS firm and advanced 5c.@10c.; the range was from $5 60@$7. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 14½c.; sales since Tuesday, 6,100 bales; receipts same time, 5,064 bales; exports, 3,075 bales. SUGAR firm and tending upward; Common, 9c.@10½c.; Prime to Choice, 13¾c.@13¾c. MOLASSES firm; Common, 45c.; Prime to Choice, 65c.@75c. FLOUR dull with a jobbing business; Superfine, $9 20; Double Extras, $10@$10 25; Choice, $13 50@$14 50. CORN dull at $1 10@$1 15. OATS quiet at 83c.@85c. PORK dull; Mess, nominally $22. BACON, retailing at 11c. for Shoulders, 14c. for Rib Sides, and 15½c.@15¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD—no sales; quoted at 13½c. for Keg and 14c. for Tierce. Sterling Exchange—Bank nominal; Commercial, 152½@152½. Gold, 133. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR—Moderate inquiry for city trade only; sales 200 bbls. White at $14; 50 bbls. Red and White Mixed at $12; 200 bbls. Amber at $13 50; 100 bbls. Western Bakers' at $10 75. WHEAT unchanged and inactive; sales one car Canada White at $2 70; one car White Wisconsin at $2 60. CORN quiet; sales 12 cars new and old Western at $1 15. OATS nominal at 74c. for Western in car lots. RYE held at $1 60. BARLEY in good demand; sales 40,000 bushels Western at $1 60, for malting here; 3,500 bushels State at $1 60@$1 65 as to quality and quantity. MESS PORK at $22 for heavy. LARD 13½c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. DRESSED HOGS dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull at 13c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged at $2 45@$2 75 for prime to choice Winter. CORN dull at 88c.@90c. for shelled, and 75c.@78c. for ear on the track. OATS heavy at 65c.@70c., the latter for fancy. BARLEY advancing; choice Fall, $2@$2 07. RYE firmer at $1 55@$1 90. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $21@$21 25; Bacon, Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. LARD dull, at 12c.@13½c. for tierce and keg. HOGS nominal at 5½c.@6¾c.; no sales; the number packed to date is 212,000. RECEIPTS—17,900 sacks Wheat, 5,550 sacks Corn, 2,200 sacks Oats, 1,100 sacks Barley, 1,000 sacks Rye.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $10 75@$11. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 50; No. 1 Spring, $2@$2 15. CORN firmer at 85c.@86c. OATS dull; sales at 65c. RYE, $1 58@$1 60. BARLEY firmer at $2 45@$2 70. COTTON dull and drooping; Middlings, 13½c.@13¾c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull and nominal at $7 50@$8 25; receipts, 3,000 head. MESS PORK held at $20@$21. LARD held at 12½c., but 12c. was offered. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. Gold, 133¾ buying; 134 selling. Money easier.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR is in moderate demand, principally for the interior. Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,000 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; held at $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 23. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 50 per 100 lbs. MILL FEED firm and scarce; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 87c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 26.

The market for Cattle is extremely dull; no sales yesterday, and less than 1,000 changed hands to-day, at 4¾c. ⅌ lb., live weight, to 8c.@8¾c. for fair to prime good Illinois and Kentucky; receipts, 1,800 head, mostly of a poor and coarse quality. SHEEP, 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb., the outside for 90 lbs. Western fed; receipts, 5,000 head; sales, 4,000. HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; sales about 3,000, at 6⅝c.@7¼c.; Dressed Hogs, off the hooks, 9c.@9⅜c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 26.

COTTON—small sales of Middling Uplands at 16c., and Middling Orleans at 17c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude 15c.; Refined in bond nominal at 22c.@21½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine $7 25@$8 25; Extras $8 25@$9 25; Western Extra Family $9 75@$11; State and Ohio $10@$12 25. WHEAT scarce and nothing doing; Red $2 55. RYE $1 75. CORN steady; Old Yellow $1 40@$1 41; New $1 20; New Mixed Western $1 32. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

TOBACCO heavy. FLOUR—Superfine, $7 75@$8; A No. 1, $12. CORN—New on the ear, 75c.; Shelled, 80c. OATS, 65c.@66c. WHEAT, $2@$2 40. COTTON, 13c. MESS PORK nominal at $21@$21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Plain Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c.@18c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 8½c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. LARD, 12¾c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 28c.@30c. Dressed HOGS dull at 6c.@6½c.; receipts small.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR quiet and firm; City Doubles, $9@$9 50; Country, do., $8 50@$9. WHEAT firm at $1.91 for No. 1, and $1 81 for No. 2. OATS quiet at 55c.@56c. for No. 2. CORN dull and nominal. PROVISIONS quiet and inactive; Clear Pork held at $22 50@$23; Mess Pork, $20 50; Prime Lard, 12½c.@12¾c. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—400 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

COTTON flat, with no demand; held at 15c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR very dull and prices only nominally sustained. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; prime to choice Red $2 60@$2 70. CORN very dull; sales of prime dried White at $1 28, and Mixed Western $1 25; Yellow, $1 20@$1 22. OATS quiet at 75c.@77c. RYE dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS nominal.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales of Amber at $2 70; No. 1 Red Wabash at $2 50. CORN declined 2c.; sales of new at 92c. for the first half of January at 95c. OATS—No. 1 held at 63c., 62c. was bid. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 48. BARLEY quiet. Dressed Hogs dull and held at $7 60@$8 50. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 26.

COTTON dull and declined; sales 1,398 bales; Middlings, 13¾c.@14c.; receipts of the week, 20,616 bales; exports to Liverpool, 19,171 bales; coastwise, 4,658 bales; stock, 45,449 bales.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

COTTON, 13c.@14c. CORN, 78c. OATS, 78c.@80c. MESS PORK, $22@$22 50. LARD, 12½c.@13½c. BACON—Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Shoulders, 11c.@11½c. FLOUR, $7@$14 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 26.

RESIN firm at $2 15@$2 25 for Strained, and No. 2. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 47c. COTTON quiet at 13c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 26.

The COTTON market is quiet but steady; sales 511 bales; receipts 1,156 bales; New-York Middlings, 13¾c.@14c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

COTTON market closed quiet; Middlings, 13½c.@13¾c.; sales 2,700 bales; Receipts since Tuesday, 5,437 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 26.

COTTON lower; sales 300 bales; Middlings, 14¼c.@15c. Receipts 1,650 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The Stock market is dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51¼. Gold, 34¼.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for your Christmas presents by having them protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which has never been broken through. One family have already had their presents stolen.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

It is estimated that of the three hundred thousand Hats which will be bought for Holiday wear, in New-York and suburbs, KNOX shall furnish fully one-third. Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway is the Mecca to which the fashionable behatted pilgrimize.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Austrian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post-office at 7 A. M.

Mails for Ireland *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M.. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 26.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—S. Rothschild, J. Seeligman, M. C. Smyth, E. M. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Deane, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Colt, Miss Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Alden Sampson, Miss A. Page, Mr. and Miss Thomas Biddle, George Burnett, Thomas Hiller, George Oakley, Miss A. Conklin, Miss Williams, Mrs. and Miss Day, Miss M. Lewis, Miss S. Lewis, Dr. F. W. Lewis, Miss E. Lewis, P. P. Escourrer, Jno. Middleton, M. de Alzuyea, Rufus A. Wills, J. A. Mullholland, Jno. Anderson, J. H. Shawcross, Wm. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Embury, Rev. E. M. Hickey, John Hickey, Edward DeWitt, Fred. Collier, George Fraser, Miss S. Kevan, W. W. Cobb, F. S. Newell, M. R. Meyers, W. Vander Roest, C. J. Robinson, Augustus Grove, P. J. Ottinger, R. L. Patterson, Mr. John Warriner, Mr. James Warriner, Miss J. Fraser, Miss G. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bunker, G. T. Sewall, Mr. Lottimer, Thomas A. Fisher, E. Martinez, C. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wing, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Zborowski, Wm. Cunard, M. Wuschelter, F. von Koschkull, C. D. Borden, H. E. Owen, H. G. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, A. Mellor, Geo. Mellor, Thos. Painter, Thos. Hoyt, Louis Boury, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moore, S. Peters, Thomas Moffits, W. Lewis, George Johnes, A. Soher, R. M. Gibbs, E. Packard, L. Weddigen, J. T. Soutler, R. Schroeder, S. Johnson, U. Johnson, Count Guy de Beriaimont, Geo. Nagle Macker, Geo. Brown, M. Aubert, R. K. Davis, R. S. Lyon, Edwin Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bliss, W. Gregory, Rev. Dr. N. Schenck, E. Tard, Jr.; H. Eckert, George Leonard, A. C. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hutchinson, N. S. Whitney, W. R. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall and daughter, J. Meyer, Miss Mary Pierce, Jno. O. Willis, W. Bascome, M. de Satrustgui, Mr. and Mrs. L. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rich and child, Miss Rich, T. Hope, Mrs. S. Haley, M. James, Thos. Renshaw, A. Plant, James Benton, Jno. Strickland.

In steamship Bienville, from New-Orleans and Havana—W. N. Glison, R. Marshall, Jr., J. Smith, Capt. L. Rhinehart, W. Roebuck, C. Ballests, E. M. Bayliss, Mrs. Judson, Evan Fossett, J. G. Henderson, F. Rennell, C. D. Tyng, B. Quesada and wife, R. J. Percy, Miss A. Williams, J. D. Hutchinson, W. Jackson, J. Wilson, Capt. Snyder, U. S. A., G. Crawley, Wm. Cornelius, Mrs. T. Hamlin, Mrs. M. Dougnerty, J. A. Wilder.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. Lugardo Robolledo and sister, Messrs. Manuel F. Lopes and 2 daughters, James Dalton, Leon Mehran, Frank K. Ludlam, Charles Erdt, J. Ward, A. Bollay, Henry Jessop, Mateo Quinden, Wm. K. Heiss, J. W. Weld, Domingo Lomer, A. F. Downing, W. F. Hesings.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon sets.... 9 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 43 | Gov. Island. 9 32 | Hell Gate...10 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Mississippi, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Union, (Brem.,) von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; E. B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamer Mary, Grumley, Baltimore.

Ship John Elliott, (Br.,) Griffiths, Liverpool, Alex. Wiley.

Bark Amaya, Berry, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Jones, St. Jago de Cuba, Wardell & Co.; China, (Br.,) Reuber, Vera Cruz, R. F. Small & Co.; Virginia Dare, Hugg, Aspinwall, Dearborn Bros.

Schooners A. Lindell, Burnett, Edenton, N. C., Goldthwaite & Co.; Windfire, Davis, San Blas, B. J. Wenberg; Laconia, Merrill, Baltimore, G. K. Backett & Bro.; S. V. Nichols, Buckard, St. John, N. B., Henry & Ball; J. W. Hatfield, Wickwire, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Nathaniel Chase, Kendrick, Aguadilla, B. F. Small & Co.; Gen. Peavy, Armstrong, St. Stephen, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Maria Lunt, Tracy, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Julia, (Dan.,) Christoffers, Barbadoes, Peniston & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, Merriman, Gardiner Bay 36 hours.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Dec. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 168 passengers to E. Cunard. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Dec. 14, Havana 20th, and Savannah 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained at Savannah 60 hours on account of low tides.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds. 5 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Brown & Davis.

Steamship Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Off Barnegat, saw a false light, (a large revolving light.)

Steamship Prometheus, Harris, Baltimore 48 hours, with mdse. to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Shetucket, ——, Providence.

Ship St. James, (of Thomaston,) Williams, Baltimore 3 ds., in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Villafranca, Urquhart, London and Isle of Wight Nov. 19, with mdse. and 33 passengers to Morgan & Tinker. Had fine weather and fair winds to the Banks; since then has had a continuance of heavy gales from north, south and west, and has been 20 ds. west of the Banks.

Ship Patrician, (Br., of Liverpool,) Robinson, Calcutta July 17, with mdse. to order. Had a heavy gale from the N. W. off the Cape of Good Hope, and was obliged to lay to four weeks.

Bark Mozart, (Brem.,) Julicher, Genoa Oct. 16, via Gibraltar 54 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Son. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; split sails, started cutwater, and stove bulwarks and hatch-house. Nov. 30, lat. 36, lon. 60, passed a vessel's mast, deck-plank and other wrecked materials.

Bark Presto, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Ardrossan 41 ds., with pig iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 21 ds. west of the Banks, with westerly gales. Dec. 23, lat. 40 30, lon. 72 20, spoke bark David Nichols, Deveraux, from Bangor for Philadelphia, who reported having been blown off the coast three times; lost and split sails; supplied him with bread and potatoes.

Bark Freden, (Norw.,) Engebrethsen, Cardiff 65 ds., with railroad iron to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, (of Boston,) Ayres, Malaga Nov. 3, passed Gibraltar same day, with mdse. to James Robinson & Co. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage. Dec. 11, lat. 37, lon. 65, spoke brig Nellie Clifford, of Bangor, with loss of foremast-head, maintopmast, bowsprit, and with fore and main sails split; would try to get to Nassau to repair. Dec. 6, lat. 35 30, lon 59 20, in a heavy gale from N. W., lost foretopsail, staysail, cutwater and boat on deck, sprung foretopmast and received other damage. 7th, lat. 35 40, lon. 60, passed two lowermasts, painted white, with black heads, two black yards attached, and a number of other small yards, all apparently new. 8th, lat. 36, lon. 60 20, passed a bright lowermast, with bright masthead, top painted black, black yards and bowsprit, with hemp sails attached, and a number of small spars; had been but a short time in the water.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Jayne, St. Croix, (West End,) 15 ds., in ballast to P. Hanford. Left in port, U. S. steamer Don, all well.

Brig Heidahl, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, Antwerp 80 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Given, (Br.,) Clark, Halifax 22 days.

Schr. W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Providence.

Schr. Lowell Newton, Gray, Ellsworth 18 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Anthony Kilby, Thomas, Virginia.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Middleton, York River, Va.

Schr. Thomas Winans, Holmes, York River, Va.

Schr. Naiad Gem, Chase, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. Phenix, Gilbert, Lyme.

Schr. Emily, Merrell, New-Haven.

Schr. Predore, Allen, Northport.

Schr. Casper Lawson, Hall, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Evelyn, Smith, Stamford.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Portland, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At Sunset, W. S. S., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen; Columbia, for Havana; Emily B. Souder, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 26—Arr. steamers Patapsco, from Savannah; Norman, from Philadelphia; brig Constantine, from Jeremie; schrs. Frank B. Colton, of Philadelphia, from Wilmington, with loss of deck-load; Charm, Baltimore, and John Price, New-York.

Dec. 26—Arr. bark Warren White, Africa; brigs Alice, Surinam; Kennebec, Havana; New Era, Inagua; Java, Fortune Island; George Gilchrist, Savannah; schrs. Maria Jedloone, Surinam; Alma, Port Deposit; H. Banker, Savannah; Sarah Fish, Norfolk.

Also arr. bark George T. Kemp, Algoa Bay.

Spoken—Dec. 9, lat. 32 21, lon. 72 30, brig W. Barnes, from Philadelphia for Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26—Arr. brig Tangent, from New-York.

Sld. ship R. H. Tucker, for Liverpool.

Dec. 26—Arr. steamer Alliance, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Moneka, New-York; brigs Galileo, Barcelona; Alert, St. John, N. B.; schr. Wide World, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26—Arr. schr. Francis W. Johnson, from Wilmington, with naval stores for Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Flower, of the Avon, for London.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 26—Arr. schrs. T. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Calais, for New-York; Eliza B. Emery, Young, Boston, for Philadelphia; Fleetwing, (Br.,) Wheeler, Providence, for St. John's, and sailed; J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Dorchester; Richard Vaux, for Woods' Hole; Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Gardiner, for Portland; Edward Lameyer, from Porto Rico 37 ds., and proceeded.

Sld. most all the Eastern bound vessels.

Wind out to the westward.

Miscellaneous.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26—The ship Merrimack, Jacobs, of Portsmouth, N. H., ran ashore on Elbow Reef on the 24th inst., and was ashore about 9 hours. She was gotten off and brought to this port. She was not injured.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 26—Noon.—The steamship France, Capt. Grace, of the National Steamship Company, which left New-York on Sunday, the 15th inst., arrived at this port early this morning.

THE MOST POPULAR GARMENTS OF THE SEASON ARE OUR Splendid Winter Overcoats at $15. Heavy Walking Jackets at $12.

Having at length overtaken the demand for these DESIRABLE GOODS, we are now prepared to furnish them in large quantities.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

WOOD & WARING,
NO. 98 BOWERY.

OVERCOATS, - - - $10 TO $30.
CASSIMERE SUITS, - $12 TO $25.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, - $4 TO $15.
BOYS' SUITS, - - - $5 TO $15.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING HAVING BEEN MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR CITY TRADE, OFFERS GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE IN WANT OF FINE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.
WOOD & WARING, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NO. 98 BOWERY.

FOR THE NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.
FANCY CAKES, FRUIT CAKES, GAME PATTIES, Boned Turkies, Pickled Oysters, Charlotte Russe, Jelly, Ice Cream, Neapolitan Cream, &c., &c.
TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. 555 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—GERMAN accordeons, flutinas, concertinas, guitars, musical boxes, the largest and cheapest assortment in the city. Also, the new chromatic scale concertina, (Sembonian,) with 63, 108 and 130 notes. J. SARNGER, Importer, No. 183 Essex-st., New-York.

FOR THE NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY ARE NOW SUPPLYING THEIR CUSTOMERS FROM THE BEST CARGOES OF COFFEE EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, AND THEY HAVE SELECTED SOME OF THE VERY CHOICEST FOR THE NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.

The Company are putting up this Coffee in nice five-pound packages, which they will deliver in any part of the City of New-York, free of charge, on the receipt of $2, or will collect on delivery, if desired.

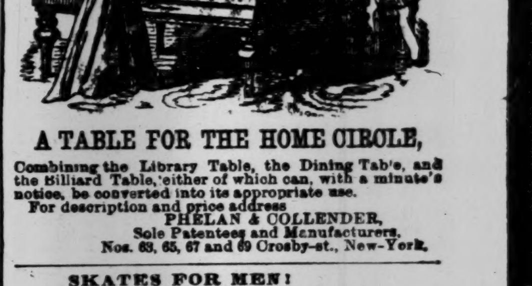
This COFFEE can be obtained in one-pound packages, or larger, at any of the Company's Stores mentioned below, at 40 cents per pound.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
HEADQUARTERS: NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.
BRANCHES:
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., N. corner of 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner of Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
By the case, gallon or bottle, at the AMERICAN WINE COMPANY'S, NO. 243 BROADWAY, (opposite City Hall Park, between Murray-st. and Park-place.)
During the coming festivities of the season NO SIDEBOARD will be complete WITHOUT SPEERS' PORT GRAPE WINE,

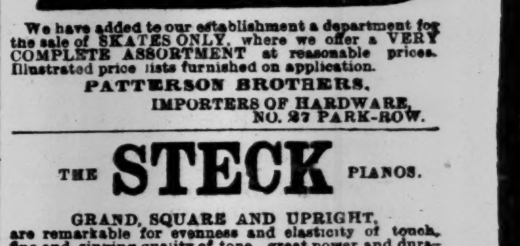
A WINE
which excels every other wine produced in this country for its fruitiness, flavor and generous qualities.
This celebrated wine is made from the juice of the Oporto grape raised in this country, and is well worthy of the high esteem in which it is held.
It is a pure wine in almost universal use throughout the United States for medicinal purposes, for good wine makes good blood. Of it may be truly said that it is a wine which maketh glad the heart of man. It is well adapted for a holiday present, and ought to occupy a place on every table at the social re-unions usually attendant upon Christmas and New-Year.
It is just the wine for calls, receptions, evening parties, and a standard dinner wine for family use.
VINEYARDS IN NEW-JERSEY.
Cases of assorted wines for the Holidays sent to any part of New-York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, free of charge at SPEERS' Wine Depot, No. 243 BROADWAY.

A SUPERB HOLIDAY GIFT.



A TABLE FOR THE HOME CIRCLE,
Combining the Library Table, the Dining Table, and the Billiard Table, either of which can, with a minute's notice, be converted into its appropriate use.
For description and price address
PHELAN & COLLENDER, Sole Patentees and Manufacturers, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

SKATES FOR MEN!
SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
SKATES AT WHOLESALE!



We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES ONLY, where we offer a VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT at reasonable prices. Illustrated price lists furnished on application.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

THE STECK PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, are remarkable for evenness and elasticity of touch, fine and singing quality of tone, great power and durability of construction, as well as neatness of style and beauty of finish. They are acknowledged by all artists as unsurpassed.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine these pianos at the warerooms,
STECK'S HALL, No. 141 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 141, Dec. 26, 1867.
74, 55, 67, 47, 76, 38, 11, 30, 54, 42, 59, 61, 21.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 142, Dec. 26, 1867.
19, 49, 60, 63, 15, 35, 5, 75, 39, 73, 22, 69, 13.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 41, Dec. 26, 1867.
27, 29, 63, 47, 36, 34, 15, 48, 19, 16, 13, 39, 12.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 42, Dec. 26, 1867.
87, 82, 33, 43, 25, 12, 51, 71, 75, 13, 8, 66, 64.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.